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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1881.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

An appalling calamity has befallen the American people since their chosen representatives last met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with unalloyed content the rare prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plenteous; its varied industries have thriven; the health of its people has been preserved; it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

—Save for the correspondence to which I shall hereafter refer in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama little has occurred worthy mention in diplomatic relations of the country. Early in the year Fortune Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British government paying in the sum of £15,000, most of which has already been distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspey bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for those claims.

The participation of Americans in the exhibition at Melbourne and Sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions soon to be presented to congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress.

The surrender of Sitting Bull and his force upon the Canadian frontier has allayed all apprehension although bodies of hostile Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises an adequate understanding. Our troops have orders to avoid meanwhile all collisions with alien Indians.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of representatives of the French republic, and descendants of Lafayette and of his gallant compatriots who were our allies in the revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the bimetallic conference held during the summer at Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had and the conference will next year be renewed. At the electrical exposition and congress also held at Paris this country was creditably represented by eminent specialists who in the absence of an appropriation generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the state department while our exhibitions in this almost distinctively American field of achievements have won several awards, and I recommend that congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorable commissioner and delegates.

No new question respecting the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year. Causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the imperial government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired Rhenish provinces has received very earnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron Von Steuben in Yorktown festivities and their subsequent reception by their American kinsmen strikingly evinced the ties of the good will which unite the German people and our own.

Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors for the Spanish and American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of the commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent legislation onerous fines have been imposed upon American shipping in Spanish and colonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests. One case of hardship is worthy of attention. The bark Mason bound for Japan, entered Manilla in distress and is there sought to be confiscated under Spanish revenue laws for shortage in her transhipped cargo. Though an effort for her relief has thus far proved unavailing, it is expected that the whole affair will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

The senate resolution of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II were appropriately communicated to the Russian government, which in turn has expressed sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements assuring to peaceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due them as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrances from this government.

Consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed which puts at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year.

At the Geographical congress of Venice, the Boniface congress of Milan and the Nice congress of Turin, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service or by private citizens duly accepted in an honorary capacity. It is hoped that congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies, as reported hitherto from Holland has been already considered by congress. I trust that at the present session the matter will be favorably concluded.

The injury to life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the porte looking particularly to the proper protection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed although this government has repeatedly demanded that exemplary justice be done.

The Swiss government has solicited the offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not represented. This request has, within proper limit, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permitting the emigration to this country of criminals and other objectionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the committees of emigration at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

Treaties of commerce and navigation and for the regulation of consular privileges have been concluded with Roumania and Servia since their admission into the family of European states.

The friendship of the United States and New Mexico has been constantly maintained. The government has lost no occasion of encouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the mutual advantages which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the frontier and to suppress the forays on the reservations on either side of the Rio Grande.

The neighborhood states of Central America are preserved internal peace and their outward relation toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local interest to those which are common to them by reason of their geographical relations. The boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico has afforded this government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between those states and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question. I cherish strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels will prevail.

The Costa Rican government lately formed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between those countries providing that the post of arbitrant should be offered successively to the king of the Belgians, the king of Spain and the president of the Argentine Confederation. The king of the Belgians has declined to act but I am not as yet advised of the action of the king of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagements with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not without our consent affect our rights and this government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement so as to intimate them to the Belgian government.

PANAMA CANAL.

The questions growing out of the proposed interoceanic water way across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This government has never been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Colombia as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian republic looking to their practical execution of it. The negotiations to this end after they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here were met in Colombia by a disavowal of the powers which an envoy had assumed and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a fortified basis. Meanwhile this government learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join a guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligation as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lamented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reason which made the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as superfluous and unfriendly. Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 as awarding room for a share in the guarantees which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her majesty's government the modification of the instrument and the abrogation of such clauses as do not comport with the obligations of the United States toward Colombia or with the vital needs of the two friendly parties to the compact.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

This government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are in my judgment, dangerous to the interests of republican government on this continent and calculated to destroy the best element of our own peace. As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries, there has been serious misapprehension of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with each through independent ministers is sometimes subject, owing to the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to temporary misunderstanding I have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy accredited to all and each of them and furnished with general instructions which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers to friendly relations.

The government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friendship and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which congress should act, I ask attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the sums thus far recovered. The relations between Venezuela and France growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsatisfactory state, and this government, as the neighbor and the largest of the creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French government, with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I regret that the commercial relations between the United States and Brazil, from which great advantages were hoped a year ago, have suffered from the withdrawal of the American lines of communication between Brazilian ports and our own. Through the efforts of our minister resident at Buenos Ayres and the United States minister at Santiago, a treaty has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili, disposing of the long pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congratulation that our government has been offered the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreements between the republics of the American continent.

JAPAN AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most advanced of the eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the emperor contemplates the establishment of a constitutional government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting the change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with the western system can't fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves as the chief pacific powers.

CHINESE RELATIONS.

I am glad to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China have been duly ratified on both sides and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese government at the request of the United States conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure careful regard for the interest and susceptibilities of that government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. Those clauses of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens on vessels of the United States in the opium trade will doubtless receive your approval, and they will attest the sincere interest which our people and government have in the commendable efforts of the Chinese government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive traffic. In relation both to China and Japan, some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire east. A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the judicial functions conferred on our ministers and consuls. The indictment, trial and conviction in the consular court at Yokohama of John Ross, a merchant seaman on board an American vessel have made it necessary for the government to institute a careful examination of the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appears that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position that during his service as a regularly shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel Ross was subject to the laws of that service and to the jurisdiction of the United States consular authorities. I renew the recommendation which has been heretofore urged by the executive on the attention of congress that after the deduction of such amount as may be found due American citizens the balance of the indemnity funds heretofore obtained from China and Japan and which are now in the hands of the state department be returned to the governments of those countries.

VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Relations of unimpeached amity have been maintained throughout the year with the respective governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal and Sweden and Norway. And this may also be said of Greece and Ecuador although our relations with these states have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito. It seems expedient to restore those missions even on a reduced scale and I decidedly recommend such a course with respect to Ecuador which is likely within the near future, to play an important part among the nations of the South Pacific.

The state department still continues to publish to the country the trade and manufacturing reports received from its officers abroad. The success of this course warrants its continuance and such appropriation as may be required to meet the rapidly increasing demand for those publications with special reference to the Atlanta cotton exposition. The October number of the reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton goods trade of the world. The International sanitary conference for which in 1879 congress made provision assembled in this city early in January last and its sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participants however the interchange of views proved to be most valuable. The full protocols of the sessions have been already presented to the state department.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

As pertinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the national board of health established by act of congress approved March 3d, 1879. Its sphere of duty was enlarged by the acts of June 2d in the same year. By the last named act the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States or from one state into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor has done much to arrest the progress of epidemic diseases and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation.

The international sanitary conference to which I have referred adopted a form for a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter ports of the countries whose representatives participated in the deliberations. This form has been prescribed by the national board of health and incorporated with its rules and regulations which has been approved by me in pursuance of the law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures looking to their preservation against the spread of contagious diseases and the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes deserves the attention of congress.

The report of the secretary of the treasury represents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of finances and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary resources from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were, Customs, $198,159,676 02; from internal revenue, $135,264,385 51; from public lands, $2,201,863 17; from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks $8,116,115 72; from repayment of interest by Pacific Railway companies, $810,833 80; from sinking fund for Pacific Railway companies $805,180 54; from customs fees, fines, penalties, etc., $1,225,514 86; from consular fees, letters patent and lands $2,244,984 09; from proceeds of sales of government property $262,217 40; from profits on coinage, $3,468,485 61; from revenue of the District of Columbia, $2,016,199 23; from miscellaneous sources, $6,206,880 13. Total ordinary receipts, $360,782,292.

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were: For civil expenses, $17,941,177 19; for foreign intercourse, $1,093,954 92; for Indians, $6,514,161; for pensions $50,059,279 62; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals $40,466,460 55; for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yard, $15,686,671 66; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, $41,837,280 57; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,543,912 03; for interest on the public debt, $82,508,741 18; for premium on bonds purchased, $1,061,248 78; total ordinary expenditures, $260,712,887 59, leaving a surplus of revenue of $100,069,404 98 which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund $74,371,200 00; fractional currency for the sinking fund $109,001 05; loan of February, 1861, $7,418,000; ten forties of 1864, $2,016,150 00; five twenties of 1865 $37,300; consols of 1865, $143,150 00; consols of 1867, $959,150 00; consols of 1868, $337,400 00; loan of indemnity stock, $1,000 00; old demand compound interest and other notes $18,330 00; and to the increase of cash in the treasury, $14,637,023 93; total $100,069,404 98. The requirements of the sinking fund for the year amount to $90,786,064 02 which includes a balance of $49,817,128 78 not provided for during the previous fiscal year. The sum of $74,480,201 05 was applied to this fund which left a deficit of $16,305,873 47. The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $29,352,901 10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach $400,000,000, and the expenditures $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt. I approve the recommendations of the secretary of the treasury that provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates and that the act requiring their issue be repealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the government to maintain silver at or near the gold standard and were accordingly made receivable for all customs taxes and public dues. About sixty-six millions of them are now outstanding. They formed an unnecessary addition to the paper currency and a sufficient amount of which may be readily supplied by the national banks.

SILVER COINAGE.

In accordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the treasury department has monthly caused at least two millions of dollars in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two million of these dollars have already been coined, while only about $34,000,000 are in circulation. For the reasons which he specifies, I concur in the secretary's recommendation, that the provision for the coinage of a fixed amount of each be repealed; that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand. The secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of banks on the occasion referred to in the secretary's report. Of the fifteen millions of fractional currency still outstanding only eighty thousand has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from future statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval as also does the suggestion of the secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the southern district of New York by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against the collector.

REVENUE PROVISIONS.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was $198,159,676 02, an increase of $11,637,611 42 over that of last year. $138,098,562 39 of this amount was collected at the port of New York, leaving $60,061,113 63 the amount collected at the other ports of the country. Of this sum $47,977,137 63 was collected on sugar and molasses, $27,285,621 78 on wool and its manufactures, $21,462,534 34 on iron and steel and manufactures, $19,103,806 28 on manufactures of silk, $10,825,115 21 on manufactures of cotton and $6,469,643 04 on wines and spirits, making a total revenue from these sources of $133,058,721 93.

The expenses of collection for the past year were $6,419,345 20, an increase over last year of $387,410 04. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs over the preceding year the gross value of the imports including free goods decreased over twenty-five millions of dollars. The marked decrease was in the value of the manufactures of wool $14,023,682 and in that of scrap and pig iron $12,810,671. The value of imports of sugar on the other hand showed an increase of $7,457,474; of steel rails $4,345,521; of barley $2,154,204 and of steel in bars, ingots, etc., $1,630,041.

The total imports of all sorts of merchandise were $1,42,601,[illegible], an excess of exports over imports of merchandise $[illegible],712,718. Aggregate of exports and imports $1,545,041,974. Compared with previous year there was an increase of $66,738,688 in the value of exports of merchandise and a decrease of $25,290,118 in the value of imports. The annual average of increase of imports of merchandise over exports for ten years previous to June 30th 1873 was $104,706,922 but for the last six years there has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to $1,180,668,105, an annual average of $196,778,017. The specie value of the exports of the domestic merchandise was $376,616,473 in 1870 and $883,925,947 in 1881, an increase of $507,309,474 or 135 per cent. The value of the imports was $435,958,408 in 1870 and $642,664,628 in 1881, an increase of $206,706,220 or 47 per cent. During each year from 1862 to 1879 inclusive the exports of specie exceeded the imports. The largest excess of such exports over imports was reached during the year 1864 when it amounted to $92,280,929 but during the year ending June 30th 1880 the imports of coin and bullion exceeded the exports by $75,891,391 and during the last fiscal year the excess of imports over exports were $91,168,650.

In the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury the attention of congress was called to the fact that $469,651,050 in five per centum bonds and $203,573,750 in six per centum bonds would become redeemable during the year, and congress was asked to refund these bonds at a lower interest. The bill for such refunding having failed to become a law the secretary of the treasury in April last notified the holders of the $195,690,400 six per centum bonds then outstanding that the bonds would be paid at par on the first day of July following or that they might be continued at the pleasure of the government, to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum. Under this notice $178,055,150 of the six per cent bonds were continued at the lower rate, and $17,635,250 were redeemed. In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the $439,841,350 of five per cent bonds then outstanding, and of these $401,505,900 were continued at three and one-half per cent per annum and $38,336,450 redeemed. The six per cent bonds of the loan of February 8, 1861 and of the Oregon war debt amounting together to $14,125,800 having matured during the year the secretary gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented have been paid from the surplus revenue. There have also been redeemed at par $16,179,100 of the three and one-half per cent. continued bonds making a total of bonds redeemed, on which have ceased to bear interest. The reduction of the annual interest on the public debt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to three and one-half per cent., $10,473,952 27; by redemption of bonds $6,352,340; total, $16,826,292 25. The three and one-half per cent bonds being payable at the pleasure of the government are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums. Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear I agree with the secretary of the treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter of congratulation that the business of the country has been so prosperous during the past year as to yield by taxation a large surplus income to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must year by year increase, on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860 just prior to the institution of our internal revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded thirty millions, by the census of 1880 it is found to exceed fifty millions. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue at present the entire debt would be paid in ten years. In view, however of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present onerous burden and that by due economy in the various branches of the public service may this be readily effected. I hereby agree with the secretary in recommending the abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms and upon distilled and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manufacturers of and dealers in such articles. The intention of the latter tax was desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of these articles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with the secretary of the treasury, that the law imposing a stamp tax on matches, proprietory articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and the law, also, by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits. There seems to be a general sentiment in favor of this course in the present condition of our revenues. The tax upon deposits is especially unjust. It was never imposed in this country until it was deemed necessary on account of the wars and was never exacted I believe, even in its greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secure their circulation by pledging with the treasurer of the United States bonds of the general government. The interest upon these bonds which, at the time when the tax was imposed was six per cent. is now, in most instances, three and one-half per cent., and besides the entire circulation was originally limited by law, and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a monopoly of the business there was force in the suggestion that for the franchise to the favored grantees the government might very properly exact a tax on the circulation, but for years the system has been free and the amount of circulation regulated by the public demand. The retention of this tax has been suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the expense of printing and furnishing the circulating notes. If the tax should be repealed it would certainly seem proper to require the national banks to pay the amount of such expense to the comptroller of the currency. It is perhaps doubtful whether the immediate reduction of the scale of taxation upon liquors and tobacco is advisable and especially in view of the drain upon the treasury which must attend the payment of the arrears of pensions. A comparison however of the amount under the varying rates of taxation which have at different times prevailed suggests the intimation that some reduction may soon be made without material diminution of the revenue.

The tariff laws also need revision but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session a commission such as was lately approved by the senate and is now recommended by the secretary of the treasury would doubtless lighten the labors of congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.

THE ARMY.

The accompanying report of the secretary of war will make known the operations of the department for the past year. He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army without adding to the number of its officers and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of enlisted men to thirty thousand the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietness on a very shifting frontier to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in new settlements to protect settlers and their property against the Indians and the Indians against the encroachment of intruders and to enable peaceable immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that when an outbreak occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters over a great distance and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagons and supplies. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 30,000 enlisted men. It appears by the secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier the troops have been actively employed in the collection of Indians hitherto hostile and locating them on their proper reservations; that Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been moved to their new reservation in Utah; that during the recent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce garrisons in Arizona by troops withdrawn from New Mexico and that some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial while some have escaped and the majority of the tribe are now on their reservation. There is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon the lands set apart for Indians. A large military force at great expense now required to patrol the boundary between Kansas and the Indian Territory; the only punishment that at present can be inflicted is the forcible removal of the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary fine, which in most cases it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases.

The separate organization of the signal service is urged by the secretary of war and a full statement of the advantages of such permanent organization is presented in the report of the chief signal officer. A detail of the usual work performed by the signal corps and the weather bureaus is also given in that report. I ask attention to a statement of the secretary of war regarding the requisitions made by the Indian bureaus upon the subsistence department of the army for the annual support of bands of Indian tribes, which applications are denied. The war department should not be left by reason of inadequate provisions for the Indian bureau to contribute for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the chief engineer furnishes a detailed account of operations for improvement of rivers and harbors. I recommend your attention to the suggestions contained in this report. In regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our defences, I recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river, a proposed free bridge over the Potomac river at Georgetown, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the department building and other recommendations of the secretary of war which appear in his report. The actual expenditures of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, were $42,122,201 39, the appropriations for the year 1882 were $44,889,725 42. The estimates for 1883 are $41,541,3[illegible]8 91.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the condition of that branch of service and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the advisory board which convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessity of the government. I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our navy. With full appreciation of the facts that compliance with the suggestion of the head of the department and of the advisory board must involve a large expense of the public money I earnestly recommend such appropriations as will accomplish that which seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than withholding means necessary to accomplish objects entrusted by the constitution to the national legislature. One of these objects and one which is of paramount importance is drafted by our fundamental law to be the provision for the common defense. Surely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our navy. We have for many years maintained with foreign governments relations of honorable peace and that such relations may be permanent is desired by every patriotic citizen of the republic. But if we read the teaching of history we shall not forget that in the life of every nation emergencies may arise when a resort to arms only can save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people nor have we any excuse to distrust the friendly professions of our government, but for avoiding as well as for repelling dangers that may threaten in the future we must be prepared to force any policy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to defend our harbors against aggression, to protect by distribution of our ships of war over the highway of commerce the varied interests of our foreign trade and the person and property of our citizens abroad to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which we may rightfully claim among the nations of the world.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the postmaster general is a gratifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the postal service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were $36,489,816 58. The receipts from the money order business were $295,581 39, making a total of $36,785,397 97. The expenditures for the fiscal year were $39,251,736 46. The deficit is supplied out of the general treasury.

The whole number of letters mailed in this country for the last fiscal year exceeded one thousand million. The registered system is reported to be in excellent condition having been remodelled during the past four years with good results. The amount of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year was $712,882 20, an increase in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880 of $345,443 40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year was 8,338,919 of which only 2,061 were destroyed or lost in transit.

MONEY ORDERS.

The operations of the money order system are multiplying yearly under the impulse of immigration of the rapid development of the newer states and territories and consequent demand of additional means of intercommunication and exchange. During the past year 338 additional money order offices have been established making the total 5,499 in operation at the date of this report. During the year the domestic money orders aggregated in sales $10,[illegible]. A modification of the system is suggested reducing the fees for money orders not exceeding five dollars from ten cents to five cents, and making the maximum one hundred dollars in place of fifty dollars. Legislation for the disposition of unclaimed money orders in the possession of the postoffice department is recommended in view of the fact that their value exceeds $1,000,000.

The attention of congress is again invited to the subject of establishing a system of savings depositories in connection with the postoffice department.

COST OF POSTAL SERVICE.

The statistics of mail transportation show that during the past year railroad routes have been increased in length 6,249 miles and in cost $1,114,382 while steamboat routes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles and in cost $134,054. The so-called star routes have been decreased in length 3,949 miles and in cost $364,144. Nearly all of the more expensive routes have been superseded by railroad service. The cost of the star service must therefore rapidly decrease in the western states and territories.

The postmaster general however calls attention to the constantly increasing cost of the railway mail service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the department self sustaining. Our postal intercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries and colonies have declared their adhesion to the postal union. It now includes all those which have an organized postal service except Bolivia, Costa Rica, New Zealand and the British colonies in Australia. As has been already stated great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the star route service at the instigation of the department of justice and the post office department have resulted in the presentation of indictments against persons formerly connected with that service accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the officials who are charged with the conduct of the cases on the part of the government and upon the eminent counsel who before my accession to the presidency were called to their assistance the duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law all persons who may be found charged with frauds upon the postal service.

NEW COURTS.

The acting attorney general calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of courts of justice, a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the supreme court. Litigation in our federal tribunal became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be attributed to the abnormal condition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the constitution of the judicial tribunals. But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no good ground for believing that the business of the United States courts will ever be less in volume than at present. Indeed that it is likely to be much greater is generally recognized by the bench and bar. In view of the fact that congress has already given much consideration to this subject, I make no suggestion as to detail.

It is hoped that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened courts. The acting attorney-general also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquility during the past year in the territory of Arizona. A band of armed desperadoes known as "cow boys" probably numbering from fifty to one hundred men have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality which the local authorities have been unable to repress. The depredations of these "cow boys" have also been extended into Mexico which the marauders reach from the Arizona frontier. With every disposition to meet the exigencies of the case, I am embarrassed by lack of authority to deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should ordinarily, of course, be left to the territorial authorities. But it is worthy of consideration whether acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring governments, should not be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions alluded to may perhaps be within the scope of the law (revised statutes, section 5,286) forbidding military expeditions or enterprises against friendly states. But in view of the speedy assembling of your body I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand. It perhaps will be thought proper to provide that the setting on foot within our own territory of brigandage and armed marauding expeditions against friendly nations and their citizens shall be punishable as an offense against the United States. I will add, in the event of a request from the territorial government for protection by the United States against domestic violence, this government would be powerless to render assistance. The act of 1795, chapter 36, passed at a time when territorial governments received little attention from congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to the state governments, but the act of 1807, chapter 39, applied also to territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the revision of the statutes, it was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but, as it seems to me the territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to states by the constitution. I suggest legislation to that end. It seems to me whatever views may prevail as to the policy of the recent legislation by which the army has ceased to be a part of the posse comitatus, an exception might well be made for permitting the military to assist the civil territorial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged evil against which that legislation was aimed. From sparseness of the population and other circumstances, it is often quite impracticable to summon a civil posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the secretary of the interior with accompanying documents presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of congress in its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the government, it is but recently that an effort has been made for its solution at once serious, determined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient make shifts for tiding over the temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem and accordingly the easier course has almost invariably been pursued. It was natural at a time when the national territory seemed almost illimitable and contained many millions of acres far outside of the bounds of civilized settlement, that a policy should have been initiated which more than aught else has been the fruitful source of our Indian complication. I refer of course to the policy of dealing with the various Indian tribes as separate nationalities of regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of immense reservations in the west, of encouraging them to live undisturbed by any earnest and well-directed efforts to bring them under the influence of civilization. The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy have grown apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of reservations the Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds from which they have again been dislodged whenever their new found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals and the frontier colonies by which they have often been succeeded have led to frequent and disastrous conflicts between the races. It is profitless to discuss here which of them have been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose recital occupies so large a space in the pages of our history. We have to deal with the appalling fact that thousands of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem. It has until within the past few years seemed scarcely nearer a solution than it was half a century ago but the government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy which has already produced gratifying results and which in my judgment, is likely, if congress and the executive accord in its support, to relieve us ere long from the difficulty which has hitherto beset us. For the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civilized life and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizens, sharing their rights and holding to their responsibilities there is imperative need for legislative action. My suggestions in that respect will be chiefly such as have already been called to the attention of congress and have received to some extent its consideration. First I recommend the passage of an act making the laws of the various states and territories applicable to the Indian reservation within their borders. Extending the laws of the state of Arkansas to the part of Indian Territory not occupied by the five civilized tribes. The Indian should receive the protection of the law. He should be allowed to maintain in court his rights of person and property. He has repeatedly begged for this privilege of its exercise. It would be very valuable in his progress toward civilization.

Second—Of even greater importance is a measure which has been frequently recommended by my predecessors in office and in furtherance of which bills have been from time to time introduced in both houses of [illegible]. The enactment of a law pe[illegible] in severalty to such Ind[illegible] it, of a reasonable quantity [illegible] them by patent for [illegible] made inalienable from [illegible] years is demanded for their present [illegible] and their permanent advancement. In return for such considerate action on the part of the government there is reason to believe the Indians in large numbers would be persuaded to sever their tribal relations and to engage at once in agriculture. It is now for their best interest to conform their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the assurance of permanent title to the soil they can be led to engage in the occupation of tilling it. The well founded reports of their increased interest in husbandry justify the hope and belief that the enactment of such a statute as I have recommended would be at once attended with gratifying results. A resort to the severalty system would have a direct and powerful influence towards dissolving the tribal bond, which is a prominent feature of savage life and which bids so strongly to perpetuate it. I advise a liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confidence that such a course is consistent with the best economy even among the most [illegible] Indian tribes. There is reported to be a general desire on the part of the chiefs and older members for the education of their children. It is unfortunate, in view of the fact that during the past years the whites who have been at the command of the interior department for the purpose of Indian instruction have proved utterly inadequate. The success of the schools which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Forest Grove should not only encourage a more generous provision for the support of these institutions but should prompt the establishment of others and of more potent for good than the day schools upon the reservation as pupils are altogether separated from the surroundings of outer life and are brought into constant contact with civilization.

There are many other phases of this subject which are of great interest, but which cannot be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed ably in the reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

THE MORMON EVIL.

For many years the executive in his annual message to congress has called attention to the necessity of stringent legislation for the suppression of polygamy in the territories especially in Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime so revolting to the moral religious sense of Christianity, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that territory the law has in very rare instances been enforced and, for a cause to which reference will presently be made is practically a dead letter. The fact that adherents of the Mormon church which rests upon polygamy as its corner-stone have recently been peopling in large numbers Idaho, Arizona and other of our western territories, is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon congress and the executive the duty of using against this barbarous system all the power which under the constitution and law they can wield for its destruction. Reference has been already made to the obstacles the United States officers have encountered in their efforts to punish violation of the law. Prominent among these obstacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence [illegible] to warrant conviction, even in the case of [illegible] notorious offenders. Your a[illegible] is [illegible] to the decision of the [illegible] the United States explaining [illegible] reversal in the case of Miles [illegible] convicted of bigamy in U[illegible] fers to the fact that [illegible] celebration of [illegible] makes public [illegible] and the property is [illegible] that law of evidence which [illegible] wife incompetent to [illegible] hand. This [illegible] one would [illegible] that in the [illegible] the fact [illegible] to a [illegible] qualify her [illegible] that [illegible] tion by which [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DAILY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1881

TIME TABLE

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y

Leave Colo. Springs	Arrive Colo. Springs
10 00 a m	9 30 a m
11 00 a m	11 05 a m
4 20 p m	4 00 p m
6 00 p m	6 00 p m

Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

Trains going South	Trains going North
No 1 arrives 11 45 a m	No 2 arrives 4 10 p m
No 1 leaves 11 50 a m	No 2 leaves 4 15 p m
No 3 arrives 11 15 p m	No 4 arrives 7 05 a m
No 3 leaves 11 20 p m	No 4 leaves 7 10 a m
No 7 arrives 7 05 p m	No 6 arrives 8 25 a m
No 7 leaves 7 10 p m	No 6 leaves 8 30 a m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East of the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canon.

For full information address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrators notices four times	$5 00
Executors	4 00
Final Settlement	4 00
All other notices of the same kind	5 00
Additional insertions at same rate each time	1 00
Land notices one party only	5 00
Land notices for each party after first to same notice	1 50
Trustees and Sheriff's Sales	8 00

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.
ABE ROBERTS,
Proprietor of Mountaineer.

Regular communication of Royal Arch Chapter No. 6 this evening.

Mr. C. J. Hutton expects to join his family in Southern California next week.

Dr. Wm. Ashbridge and Charles Ashbridge, jr., of Philadelphia are in the city.

Mayor France has gone to New York on business connected with the Silver Wing mining company.

The Colorado Stock Growers association warn all members of the same against Swift Bros. & Co., of Chicago.

Uncle Tom's Cabin company has drawn full houses at the Tabor opera house, Denver, every night during the week.

Howbert Bros. say that both of their stores were crowded all day yesterday with customers. So much for advertising.

Count Hockel and A. T. Burnett, of the stationery department of the Denver & Rio Grande, spent Sunday in Denver.

Major Allen of the Denver & Rio Grande Express company, formerly located here but now in Denver, was in the city yesterday.

Superintendent Cushing, of the Denver & Rio Grande, passed through the city yesterday morning on his way south.

Mr. J. W. Adams goes to New York in a few days. He expects to spend two months in England before returning to this city.

The postoffice question has quieted down a little. The petitions have gone to Washington and both factions are now awaiting results.

Should the pews for the new Methodist church reach here in time the edifice will be dedicated one week from next Sunday, Christmas day.

"Minnie's Luck, or the Ups and Downs of New York Life," will be produced at the opera house to-night by the Wallace Sisters Combination.

There will be a concert at the Baptist church on Thursday night. The best musical talent in the city has been secured for that evening.

On Saturday night the embankment on the lower side of the skating rink washed away, allowing all the water to escape, and it will now take several days before it can again be filled.

Now comes the information that the Anthony & Ellis Uncle Tom's Cabin combination will positively appear here on December 15th instead of on the 9th and 10th as heretofore stated.

The weekly rehearsal of the Colorado Springs Musical society will be held on Wednesday evening, December 7th, at the residence of Mr. Huckman, Nevada avenue, above Bijou street.

The colored boy who stole the money from Sagendorf's drug store some days ago was traced as far as Pueblo by the officers, and it is presumed that he went east over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

Mr. Charley Weatherby, of the firm of Weatherby Bros., is expected home from his eastern trip to-day, and Harry Weatherby, the other member of the firm, will return to Pueblo and take charge of the branch store.

Mrs. Snyder, of the Bon Ton restaurant, has engaged the services of Mr. George S. Metzger, a cook from the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Mrs. Snyder is making an effort to provide our citizens with the best restaurant in the city.

Any private boarding houses or families that will provide either lodging or board or both for one or more persons attending the State Teachers association to be held here on the 28-30 instant, will please report the number they can accommodate and rate per day to Miss Anna Giddings, Miss Louise K. Noyes, Mrs. F. M. Marchant or James P. Easterly.

Mathias Locke, a ranchman residing near Fountain, for several months past has had a presentiment that he must kill his wife and children, claiming, like Guiteau, that an inspiration came from the Deity. Fearing that he might carry his threats into execution he was yesterday brought to this city and adjudged insane by a jury, and will be taken to the state insane asylum at Pueblo by Sheriff Smith this morning.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Local notices printed for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to be run every other day or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLER & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. — Pike's Peak Avenue.

Stone Jars, Jugs and churns at Smith & McCreery's South Tejon st.

Fresh oysters always on hand at Lennox & Giddings.

C. Brown, fine tailoring, Huerfano street.

Diaries for 1882 at Howbert Bros. postoffice block.

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices, go to Church & Co.'s drug store.

Go to Giddings & Stillman and see the bargains they offer in dress goods.

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. F. P. Robinson agent.

NOTICE.—Hereafter we will run our closed carriage to and from all trains. All orders left with us will be promptly attended to. Prices same as the omnibus. Huntley & Low.

SEE THIS.—You are not compelled to take your prescriptions where your physician directs. Church & Co. will fill them correctly and at eastern prices.

All you folks that are fixing up your carpets for winter should lay in a supply of old newspapers. We are selling them very low for a few days.

Just received, a large line of Christmas and New Years cards at Howbert Bros., next door north of postoffice. Call early and get a selection before the best ones are gone.

Dr. Bull's Rheumatic Lowder, the certain cure for rheumatism. Try it and you will find it sure. For sale only by J. P. Masser, druggist and pharmacist, Tejon street, above the opera house, sole agent in Colorado. The great rheumatic remedy, speedy, certain, safe.

WESTERFIELD & RAYMOND, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and queensware.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price — cents. F. P. Robinson agent.

George E. White, a pupil of Julius Eichberg of Boston Conservatory of Music, will receive a limited number of scholars for violin instruction. Lock box No. —.

Howbert Bros. have the finest line of Christmas cards in the city. Don't forget the place, next door north of postoffice.

Rifles, shotguns, revolvers and all kinds of ammunition at Durkee & Lee's.

Stone Jars, Jugs and churns at Smith & McCreery's South Tejon st.

Mr. J. C. Davis has the finest stock of jewelry and the most experienced workmen to be found in the state.

Barber furnitures for — hair, — persons and — Everybody having use for old papers can get them at greatly reduced prices by taking large quantities at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having rented the blacksmith shop of David McCoy, I, Hart & Gangan will respectfully announce to the public that they can be found at the old stand, ready and willing to do all work in their line as good and at as reasonable prices as any other shop in town. As I have been in business in this city before, I would respectfully thank past patrons and solicit — . Thanking — ones. I know that I can please you and — do good work. O. H. Hart.

OMAHA & DENVER SHORT LINE.

Its Convenience to Colorado Business Men

Commencing Sunday, November — 1881, the Union Pacific company will run a fast Omaha express through between Denver and Omaha daily over the recently constructed Julesburg cut-off.

Leaving Denver at 8 00 a m	
Arrive at Sterling (dinner)	1 20 p m
Arrive at North Platte	10 p m
Arrive at Omaha	9 a m
Arrive at Council Bluffs (breakfast)	8 00 a m
Arrive at Chicago (Chi'ago time)	6 00 a m

Time, Denver to Omaha twenty-three and one half hours. Time, Denver to Chicago forty-six hours.

This new route is 186 miles shorter than any rival, six hours the quickest to Omaha, seven to fifteen hours the quickest to Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, and it runs the finest trains ever built—constructed by the Pullman company expressly for this line. They embody every feature of safety, convenience and luxury yet attained in railway equipment. It is the only through line possessing a water grade across the plains (averaging less than ten feet to the mile). It is the most picturesque route, has the best dining stations, the heaviest steel rails, best iron bridges and most careful ballasting.

Passengers from Leadville, Gunnison, San Juan and all points in southern Colorado make close connection in the Union depot, Denver, and arrive in Chicago and all eastern cities soon enough to have a full day for business on the day of arrival, practically saving from twelve to twenty-four hours and avoiding all night changes.

Meantime the old Kansas Pacific route, now Kansas division Union Pacific railway, to Kansas City and all points east and southeast, and the Pioneer Union Pacific route from Denver, via Cheyenne, to Omaha and the east and northeast, maintain their usual standard of excellence. Tickets via Cheyenne are good over the new route, or vice versa.

MINE CONTRACTOR.

The undersigned is prepared to open mines, make estimates, examine lodes and report upon all kinds of mineral bearing lands and undertake the complete working of coal, iron and silver mines. Tunnel mining a specialty. Sixteen years in Colorado and adjacent territories. Address P. H. Saltiel, Cotopaxi, Fremont county, Colorado.

CHOICE

COLORADO RAMS

FOR SALE.

Having purchased seventy head of eastern rams, I will sell or trade the Colorado raised rams that I had reserved for my own use.

FRANK G. WILLARD,

POPE BROS.'

DAIRY,

CORNER TEJON AND KIOWA STS.

Milk and its products delivered by team to all parts of the city. Connection by telephone with all parts of the city and Manitou.

PURE JERSEY MILK

AND

Excellent Pasturage

Address,

BROADMOOR DAIRY

THE PUZZLE OF 100!

An Easy One for You to Do

TRY IT.

By the simple rule of addition add the ten characters 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 together and make 100. You can transpose the figures any way you like, but the ten characters must appear and not more than once—that is, the figures 1 or 3 or 5, etc., can be used only once in the sum—for example:

Here I — more than — to solve the above puzzle, only the suit that — have — now offer a

$20 Overcoat

To the first person that will solve the puzzle according to the arrangement of the keys as I have it.

D. W. ROBBINS.

Owing to the Scarcity

—AND—

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF CATTLE

—WE ARE—

OBLIGED TO ADVANCE

The Retail Price

—OF—

MEATS

AS FOLLOWS

Best cuts	15 cents
Round	12½
Chuck	10
Ribs	
Boil	
Mutton	
Pork	
Veal	
Chickens	
Turkeys	
Ducks	

MOOK & ABBEY
BINGHAM & GALLOWAY
— & WILL
— LARRAR & CONGER

Colorado Springs, December 1, 1881.

Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
At the Gazette Office.

Everloth & Taylor,

Successors to

TRUE & SUTTON

—Dealers in—

GROCERIES,

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS.

Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, Colorado Springs.

COLORADO COLLEGE

Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application.

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods and Toys,

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

Stamping done to order. — Embroidery and Filling Silks and all kinds of canvas.

STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

FEATHERS

Cleaned, curled and dyed in all the stylish colors.

The Chicago Store,

OPPOSITE EL PASO COUNTY BANK

P. ERICKSON

WEATHERBY BROS.,

Hoods,

Nubias,

Scarfs,

WOOLEN HOSE,

Ladies, Gents and Children's

Winter Underwear

One more lot of those popular

121-2c. STOCKINGS.

We are offering good, honest bargains right through our stock. Don't forget the place.

WEATHERBY BROS.,

23 South Tejon Street,

Agents for Mme. Demorest Patterns.

M. L. DeCOURSEY

REAL

ESTATE

COLUMN.

I HAVE FOR SALE

CHOICE

CITY LOTS, RANCHES,

—AND—

GARDEN TRACTS

AGENT FOR SALE

Of lots in the growing

TOWN OF

CRESTED

BUTTE!

LOTS IN HAYNES' ADDITION

Twenty-six first-class lots, much larger than the ordinary town lot, located on East Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street, on the beautiful slope west of the Deaf Mute Institute. These lots are all fenced and have been planted in trees. They command a superb view of the mountains, and they can be sold cheaper than any other lots so near the business centre of the city. A fine chance for investment or to secure a lovely home.

FOR SALE.

A business property renting at $— per month for $5,000.

A business property renting at $80 per month, for $6,000.

A business property renting at $100 per month, for $6,000.

Ranch of 160 acres on the road between Monument and Table Rock, all fenced, raises fine potato crops, splendid springs of water, includes three acres of big timber. Only $1,000. A bargain.

House of 5 rooms, city water. Lot 50x190. First class location. Only $4050.

House of 4 rooms on lot 100x100, water in house, $1,050.

House of — rooms, stable for ten horses, lot 50x100 all in grass, located on Nevada avenue close to business centre of city. A bargain at $4,000.

Several splendid corners on North Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber streets.

A first class business property at $1,750, yielding a certain income of 18 per cent. per annum.

House of 5 rooms, pantry, cellar, porch, stone foundation, well, 3 acres of ground, east of city. $1,500.

Brick house of 6 rooms and pantries, city water, trees, strawberries, grapes, currants, raspberries and fruit trees, hen house, coal house, carriage house, stable for 10 horses and 4 tons of hay, lot 50x190, Weber below Pike's Peak avenue.

House of 6 rooms, city water in house and yard, lawn with fountain, only two blocks from postoffice. A bargain at $2,000.

House of 3 rooms, lot 37½x190 feet, fenced, city water, Corona, south of Huerfano street. $600.

House of 7 rooms, porch, city water, lot 50x100, Huerfano, near Weber, $3,600.

A beautiful cottage at Manitou, containing four rooms and has a large porch. The cottage fronts south and is located on one of the most valuable lots at Manitou. This is the property known as the Thurlow cottage. It cost over $3,000 and will be sold for $1,600 cash, if at once.

FOR RENT.

Lovely cottage of 4 rooms, city water, northwest corner Weber and Bijou, $20 per month.

Furnished house of 7 rooms, city water all over the house, on Tejon street, one block from postoffice. Only $60 per month.

Furnished house of 5 rooms, city water, stable, only four blocks from postoffice. Only $25 per month to a careful family.

Unfurnished house of 6 rooms, only two blocks from postoffice, nice lawn, city water, stable. $30 per month. From December 1st.

A blacksmith shop centrally located, $10 per month.

Elegant furnished house of 10 rooms, city water, hot and cold water, bath tub, porches, splendid lawn, large lot, on best part of Weber street.

Beautiful unfurnished cottage of 3 rooms on best part of Nevada avenue, close to business, city water, gas in every room, all conveniences.

Stable for two horses at $5 per month.

The finest cottage at Manitou, built of stone, with — porches, eleven rooms fully furnished, bath room, with hot and cold water all over the house. To rent from September 10th at $125 per month to good parties.

A fine ranch in Manitou Park, with plenty of pasturage, nice spring and creek water. House of 7 rooms fully furnished, stable for 5 horses. To rent for 8 months from July 15th, at $25 per month. A splendid chance to secure a pleasant home in this popular resort.

M. L. DeCOURSEY,
Real Estate Agent

HOOKER AND STEVENS

Opera House Grocery

Duffy's New York Cider.

RAISINS, NUTS, FIGS.

A. ALLEN,

JEWELER,

South Tejon Street

Move the Postoffice!

But you Cannot Keep the Customers from Still Thronging Into

A. HUTTON & CO.'S

CLOTHING STORE,

In the Opera House Block,

The Cheapest Place in the City to Buy Fine

Business Suits, Hats, Caps and Gloves.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

Underwear! Underwear!!

Imported Scotch Wool, Cashmeres, Scarlet Flannel, and California.

TRUNKS! VALISES!

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

EDGAR HOWBERT. CHAS. W. HOWBERT.

HOWBERT BROS.,

HOLIDAY GOODS!

OF

Every Description

TWO STORES. TWO STORES.

The one north of the postoffice devoted exclusively to

Books, Albums,
Stationery, Pictures,
Musical Instruments, Etc., Etc.

GRAND OPENING

OF

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

Only Exclusive Store in the City.

In the store south of the postoffice can be found the largest and finest display of DOLLS, MECHANICAL, TIN and WOODEN TOYS, WAGONS, DRUMS, etc., ever opened in the city.

Remember, HOWBERT BROS.' is the Place to Purchase Christmas Goods and Toys.

GROCERIES.

Linus E. Sherman

SELLS

CHOICEST APPLES AT LOWEST PRICES.

NOS 29 AND 31, HUERFANO ST

NEW PLUMBING FIRM

HUMPHRAY & GIBBS

Are now open for business on the CORNER OF TEJON AND KIOWA STREETS, opposite the North End Meat Market. They propose keeping on hand a full and complete plumbing stock consisting of

Gas Fixtures, Iron and Lead Pipe, Rubber Hose, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Etc.

Especial Attention will be Given to Gas and Steam Fitting

We have secured the services of a competent plumber and a professional gas fitter and will guarantee to do good and cheap work.

A. C. WILLARD,

ARCHITECT

47 Pike's Peak Ave.

El Paso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS

Transacts a general banking and exchange business.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, otherwise they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Mr Harry [illegible] is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. SIBELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

And yet Chaffee is not appointed. The suspense must be awful to some of the boys.

The Leadville Chronicle appeared on Monday evening as an eight page paper. It is an indication of the substantial prosperity which that journal is enjoying.

Dispatches yesterday from Dublin say that a farmer named Rooney was beaten in Athlone for paying his rent. This is the movement which the so-called conservative party seems to be now encouraging.

The civil service reform part of President Arthur's message will be anything but pleasant reading for the editor of the Chronicle. The president talks about reform just like Curtis, MacVeagh and the rest.

It is uncertain how the committees in the house will be appointed, but it is said that Kelley, of Pennsylvania, will be chairman of the committee on ways and means; Hiscock, committee on appropriations; Kasson, committee on foreign relations; Reed committee on elections; and Dunnell public lands. This disposes of the prominent candidates for speaker in a very judicious manner.

Senator Hill's bill providing for the removal of the Southern Utes to the Uintah reservation will be popular in Colorado. The bill will be objected to by many western members on the ground that Colorado, like other western states, should keep part of her Indians. But if this bill is not passed some other action must be taken. At present the Southern Utes have nearly all the arable land in the southwestern part of the State. Ignacio the chief will not allow his tribe to cultivate it. The white population is now getting so numerous that it will occupy some of this rich valley land. This will cause trouble and be disastrous to both races.

We give [illegible] the best illustration of the enterprise of western journalism. The president sent his message in manuscript to congress yesterday noon. We publish it in full this morning in a city of 6,000 inhabitants 2,000 miles from where it was delivered. This is a much more difficult feat than publishing it the next morning in eastern cities. All of these cities can be reached from Washington by a single transmission. The report we publish this morning was taken first at Chicago and then transmitted to Omaha. Here it was taken down again and then sent forward to Denver. It was again written out there and sent to us. To reach us the report was taken down three times and telegraphed four times, from Washington to Chicago, Omaha and Denver. Of course this must have caused delay and increased the liability to mistakes. The message contains 15,000 words. This is a marvelous feat for the Western Union Telegraph company to have performed. Some idea of the length of the message can be formed by the fact that it is equal to 1,500 ten word commercial messages, which cost $1 50 each. To receive the message in this office two operators were required during the afternoon and evening. Had the message been received at the rate of one commercial message a minute which might be considered good time the end of the message, if it had been sent without any cessation, would not have reached here until two this afternoon. Instead we are able to put it in type and furnish it to our readers at the breakfast table. This enterprise would have been considered quite remarkable for a paper in New York city in 1860, then a city of 400,000 inhabitants. In 1881 a city of only 6,000 inhabitants ten times the distance off, in what was then considered a desert, accomplishes the same feat without any remarkable effort.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We lay before our readers this morning the full text of the president's message delivered to congress yesterday. The document contains an excellent resume of the history of our affairs for the past year. But it will hardly be called a very strong document. It is characterized by good sense and an appreciation of the responsibilities of the office. It is much the same kind of a document as Mr Hayes usually presented. While it does not contain the vigorous discussion and strong grasp of public questions which we should have anticipated from President Garfield, it will secure a continuance from the country of that confidence in the good sense and patriotic endeavor which was so amply and heartily bestowed upon him in those dark September days.

The review of the different departments of the government are all quite satisfactory. We find that we are receiving $100,000,000 annually above our expenses, that all our fiscal affairs are in a highly prosperous condition. The message rather dodges the question of tariff reform. It clearly puts the fact that we have lost our commercial supremacy but gives a very indefinitely sort of a remedy. It is suggested that our shipping have the same kind of protection as our manufacturers have. Has it not this now? We have ruined our shipping interests because we have used the protection policy. What we want is not so much to build our own ships as to own the ships that carry our exports and imports. This our laws will not allow. The profit of building is very small as compared with the profits of the carrying trade. If Mr Arthur had suggested "free ships" he would have taken a long step toward the settlement of the question. As it is he leaves us just where we have been and simply suggests we continue with the old policy.

The discussion of our foreign affairs indicates the most force and independence. His views on the Panama canal question are clear, forcible and American. He will doubtless affirm and maintain all our rights. His message more fully explains the mission of Walker Blaine to South America. It is evident that President Arthur intends to pursue a more vigorous and positive policy regarding South American politics. Such interference usually is inadvisable. But Mr Arthur's purpose is high. He interferes in the interest of peace and republican government. His purpose is not to extend the power and influence of this government but to strengthen the weaker sister republics in the south. It has no savor of "Jingoism" and has no such purpose as Disraeli had for his interference in continental affairs.

The discussion throughout the message is on a high plane of justice and fairness. No line indicates an effort to tickle the popular fancy with glittering generalities or pandering to low passions and prejudices. He asks for fairness for the Chinese government in legislation on the immigration question. He talks plainly about Mormonism. His views on the Indian question are just and fair. He asks for practical results which will settle the question forever. We laugh out here at any attempt to civilize Indians, or treat them like men with rights. But our position is as absurd as the sentimentalists. Nearly every state in the union has had experience in the last century with the Indians. We are on the border now, but every western state has been in the same position. Efforts in these states have been successful and experience is a fair teacher. We may expect from President Arthur an intelligent co-operation in the settlement of any Indian troubles but he will also be fair to the Indian.

The message will be most critically examined for what it says on the subject of civil service reform. His statement of the evils of the service and his idea of what it should be must satisfy the intelligent reformers. But it utterly fails to suggest any comprehensive plan for the remedy of the evils and the realization of the highest ideal of the civil service. His criticism of the plans now considered seem at first blush good and sensible. But he fails to suggest a better plan. This commits him to civil service reform in a very vague indefinite sort of a way which will not cause him much trouble in purely political appointments. Mr Arthur has had great experience in the civil service and is wholly competent to devise remedies. It is a mistake that he should not have done this in this message. President Arthur has no better field to win for himself a great reputation than this. We commend the message to our readers as worthy of their careful reading and consideration.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued from first page.

have hitherto ended efforts to suppress the iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in any law and the most measure which may be proposed to that end.

EDUCATION.

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people no measures calculated to promote that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends have ever been regarded with indifference by congress or the executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education. There is now a special occasion why by setting apart the proceeds of its sales of public lands, or by some other course, the government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unabled to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by the war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the commissioner of education that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their introduction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the national government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose, it may be wisely distributed in the different states according to the ratio of the illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reap its separate benefits.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the commissioner of agricultural exhibits gives the results of the experiments which that department has been engaged on during the past year and makes an important suggestion in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population and the consequent addition to the numbers of those engaged in the pursuit of husbandry are giving this department a growing dignity and importance. The commissioner's suggestion touching its capacity for greater usefulness deserves a mention, as it more and more commends itself to the interest which it was created to promote.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions, that, since 1860, 789,063 original pension claims have been filed; 450,949 of these have been allowed and inscribed on the pension roll; 72,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being over thirteen per cent of the whole number of claims settled. There are now pending for settlement 265,575 original pension claims, 22,704 of which were filed prior to July 1st, 1880. These when allowed, will invoke payment of arrears from the date of discharge in case of an invalid and from date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases. From all the data obtainable it is estimated that fifteen per cent of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 34,040 cases and the probable adjustment of about 193,000 claims all of which involves the payment of arrears of pensions which, with the present force employed, the number of adjudications remaining the same and no new business intervening, this number of claims, 193,000 could be acted upon in a period of six years, and taking the first of January 1884, as the arrear period from which to estimate in each case an average amount of arrears, it is found that every case allowed would require for the first payment on it the sum of $1,135. Multiplying this amount by the whole number of probable admissions [illegible] as the sum required for first payment. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before July 1st 1880 and are now pending and entitled to the benefit of the arrears act. From this amount may be deducted from ten to fifteen millions for cases where the claimant dying there is no person who under the law would be entitled to such pensions. This leaves $2[illegible],000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these estimates no account has been taken of the 38,000 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now pending, which must receive attention as current business, but which do not involve payment of any arrears beyond that of the date of the filing of the claim. Of this number it is estimated 86 per cent will be allowed, and it has been stated that with the present force of the pension bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated it will take six years to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the commissioner of pensions that by an addition of 250 clerks, increasing the adjudication force, rather than the mechanical, he had no doubt the amount of work could be accomplished so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the consideration of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the files of the pension office it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with thousands of claimants whose cases have been on file for the past eighteen years. The fact that a sum so enormous may be expended by the government to meet the demands for arrears for pensions is an admonition to congress and the executive to give courteous consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitious claims afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is $1,200 leads to suggest the propriety of making some special appointments for the prevention of fraud.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of congress shall deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi justifies especial allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In my letter accepting the nomination I stated that in my judgment no man should have an office the duties of which he is [illegible] any cause until he is [illegible] who is lacking in the ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment would doubtless meet with general acquiescence but general opinion has been evenly divided upon the wisdom and practicability of the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested and of certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficiency of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exalt mere educational tests above general business capacity and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the rules that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the condition of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should so far as practicable be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and the punishment of all official misconduct should be prompt and thorough.

The views expressed in the foregoing letters are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubtless shared by all intelligent and patriotic citizens however divergent in their opinion as to the best method of putting them into practical operation. For example the assertion that original appointment should be based on ascertained fitness is not open to dispute but the question how to practically ascertain can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure which with slight variations of details has lately been before congress and the executive has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. It contains certain exceptions which need not here be specified. The plan would refer to admission to the service only to the lowest grade and would accordingly demand that vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars its conformity with the existing civil service of Great Britain and the necessity [illegible] has attended that system [illegible] the strongest argument that has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English system which have not generally been received with favor in this country even among the foremost advocates of civil service reform. [illegible]

First. Tenure of office [illegible] by a life tenure.

Second. A limitation [illegible] at which an appointment [illegible] which all men must [illegible] with scarcely exceptions [illegible].

Third. All [illegible].

[illegible]

For example the English rule which shuts out persons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be [illegible] an essential part of any system. It [illegible]. Whether the attainment of the highest rank of merits [illegible] should be the extent to which [illegible] tests for applicants should be put to test and under [illegible] may be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest rank. There are very many characteristics which go to make an ideal civil servant. Prominent among them are probably industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self reliance, manly deference to superior officers and manly consideration for inferiors. [illegible] of these traits is supplied by any knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions or by any other faculty likely to be brought to light by competitive examination. To make success at a contest the sole indispensable condition of public employment would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan which has been to some extent successfully employed already and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of its earnest supporters. But it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years and to young men fresh from school and college would be likely to exalt mere intellectual proficiency above other qualities of equal or greater importance.

Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the government above the lowest grade except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the executive and the principles of the dominant party. To afford encouragement to the faithful by assuring them of promotion if they are found to merit it is much to be desired but would it be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate wants of the service? There are many persons who [illegible] qualities which are requisite to higher posts of duty, and [illegible] the modes of thought and action of the whole service [illegible] government [illegible] almost to disqualify him for [illegible] changes required by the public service. The infusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results. The subject under discussion is one of great importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of years and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are found in an order of the council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and continuous scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in the council a select committee of the house of commons made a report to that house which declaring its approval of the competition in that department nevertheless the possibility of its general adoption as likely to endanger its ultimate success. The results of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination was closely watched and compared. It may be that before we commit ourselves upon this important question within the strict limits of statutory enactment we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a board of examiners selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants may perhaps without resort to the competitive test put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of appointment and it may be well able to vest in such a board a wide discretion to ascertain characteristics and qualifications of candidates. In those particulars which I have already referred to as being no less important than mere intellectual attainments. If congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish a competitive examination for admission to the service no doubt such reasons as have been given shall not deter me from giving the measure my earnest support. And I urgently recommend should there be a failure to pass any other act upon this subject that an appropriation of $25,000 per year be made for the enforcement of section 1753 of the revised statutes. With the aid thus afforded me I shall strive to execute the provisions of that law according to its letter and spirit. I am unwilling in justice to the present civil servants of the government to dismiss the subject without declaring my dissent to the severe and almost indiscriminate censure with which they have been recently assailed. That they are as a class indolent, inefficient and corrupt is the statement which has been often made and widely circulated, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties is considered the majority of the employes of the government are in my judgment deserving of the highest commendation.

OUR SHIPPING.

The continuing decline of the merchant marine of the United States is to be greatly deplored. In view of the fact that we furnish so large a proportion of the freights of the commercial world and that our ships are [illegible] steadily and rapidly [illegible] cause of surprise that [illegible] only is our navigation a [illegible] but it is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

IN ALASKA.

[illegible]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

[illegible]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The report of the commissioners of the District [illegible]

[illegible]

The importance of [illegible]

[illegible]

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

Questions which concern the very existence of the government and the liberties of the people were [illegible] by the prolonged illness of the late president and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office. It is provided by the second [illegible] of the [illegible] section of the constitution that [illegible] removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office the same shall devolve on the vice president. What is the intended meaning of the constitutional inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office? What is the inability [illegible] limited? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the president whose inability is the subject of inquiry any voice in determining whether or not it exists, or is the decision of that momentous and delicate question confided to the vice president or is it contemplated by the constitution that congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability and how and by what tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature and during its continuance the vice president lawfully exercises the functions of the executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as president for the remainder of the four years term, or would the elected president, if his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office? And if, having such lawful authority, he should exercise it, would the vice president be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such. I cannot doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibility which has so unexpectedly devolved upon me, it will be my constant purpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the country and the prosperity of its people.

[Signed] CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Proceedings of Congress. The Guiteau Trial.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 6. The senate met at noon and appointed a committee to wait on the president and notify him they were in readiness to receive the message. The committee reported that the president had communicated to both houses that he was in waiting.

A bill was introduced by Ingalls granting the franking privilege to Mrs. Lucretia Garfield.

A bill was introduced by Pendleton to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States; also a bill to prevent extortion from persons in public service and relating to such persons.

Jones, Beck, Sherman and Plumb presented petitions requiring railroads to do business equitably.

By Miller, of California, for territorial government for southern Alaska.

By Saunders, for the admission of Dakota as a state.

At 1:05 p. m. the doorkeeper announced the reception of the message from the president of the United States, and the clerk a moment later began reading the annual message. At the conclusion the senate took up the Edmunds resolution revising and continuing committees. Davis, of Illinois, president pro tem, explained that he would vote for the resolution and stated his reason, when Pugh withdrew his pending amendments and the resolution passed—yeas 1[illegible], nays 31.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the house Haskell offered a resolution declaring Allen S. Campbell the delegate elect from Utah territory, entitled to be sworn in. The resolution was under discussion. On a point of order being raised it [illegible] by Cox when the president's message was received and read and the question of swearing in the Utah delegate [illegible] postponed until tomorrow. Cannon [illegible] proceeded to draw for the seats, the work of selecting seats having been concluded. The speaker read before [illegible] the president's message which was read.

FILLING INCIDENTS.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The Tribune's Washington special this [illegible] the scenes at the opening of congress. As the old soldier General Rosecrans went down the aisle to [illegible] the venerable ex-vice president of the [illegible] and in [illegible] his [illegible] and his [illegible] [illegible] nervous movement of twenty years [illegible] But as he entered into meaningful conversation with Stephens who [illegible] before [illegible] his eyes twinkled and he appeared less and less the [illegible] of Confederate Alexander Stephens [illegible] congratulations of the distinguished ex-confederate [illegible] General Wheeler of Alabama [illegible] his years lightly [illegible] his [illegible] the end of the war.

One of the first questions a stranger asks when he visits the house is which was Garfield's seat. Today it was vacant most of the time and superstitious congressmen declare that no one would think of occupying it.

As the members settled into their places Clerk Adams produced the roll of members and began to call the names, and frequently mispronounces them. When the name of the member-elect from Vermont was called it was discovered that instead of the name of the representative from the Third District that of governor of the state Roswell Farnham had been placed on the roll. The nervous clerk in announcing the result of the vote for speaker placed [illegible] [illegible] which created considerable merriment. As a presiding officer nearly Speaker Keifer did not quite answer the expectations of his friends. As indeed it was hardly to be expected that he would, in view of the novelty of the position and evident embarrassment under which he labored he did not receive that cordial aid and co-operation which he had a right to expect from the members of his own party who are better versed than he in parliamentary tactics. Ex-Speaker Randall evidently wished for an opportunity to trip the new speaker and General Cox fresh from his travels in Norway and Palestine was swift to improve the occasion.

The leader of the greenbackers in the house will be Jones of Texas. He is expected to introduce shortly a refunding bill providing for the issuance of a sufficient amount of greenbacks to pay the national debt and replace national bank notes. This will be pressed in season and out of season as distinctive of party measures.

The greenbackers were somewhat disappointed [illegible] the readjusters from Virginia did not vote with them today. "However," [illegible] of Alabama tonight, "they are good fellows, elected as democrats, they attend our conferences and then vote with the republicans."

SOME FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, December 6. The democratic senators this morning decided not to make a struggle for the equal division of the [illegible] committees but to leave the whole question to the generous sense and fair dealing of the republicans.

The secretary of the treasury reported today that the revenues from all sources have been $360,782,000; ordinary expenses $260,712,000 leaving a surplus revenue of $100,069,404 which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for a sinking fund $[illegible] fractional currency, $[illegible],001 loan of February, 1861 $7,418,000, ten-forties of [illegible] five twenties of [illegible] [illegible] consols of 1[illegible], $37,400; [illegible] indemnity stock $1,000, old demand compound interest and other notes, $[illegible] and the increase of cash in treasury, $[illegible]. Total $100,069,404. The requirements of the sinking fund for the last fiscal year included a balance of $[illegible] not provided for up to the close of the previous year amounting to $[illegible]. There was applied to the redemption of bonds and fractional currency as shown by the above statement $[illegible] leaving a deficit of $16,305,8[illegible]. It is estimated that the requirements of funds for the present year, including the balance from last year, will amount to $[illegible].

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, December 6. Scoville called Gotham, editor of the Washington Republican, but he did not respond.

C. B. Farwell, of Chicago, testified as to action of the republican party before Garfield was shot. Judge Porter objected to this evidence. The witness testified that Guiteau applied to him for $200,000 to purchase the Inter Ocean, promising to make him (Farwell) president of the United States.

Guiteau: That's false. I never asked him to invest money, but he said he had already $10,000 in the Inter Ocean, and would not put in any more.

The witness continued: In March Guiteau asked him to sign a petition for the consulship. I never thought the prisoner sane. Being asked if he believed the prisoner could distinguish between right and wrong, Scoville and Guiteau objected strenuously, and Scoville made a long argument. Judge Cox allowed the question. The witness thought there were grades of insanity and did not think the prisoner so insane but that he could distinguish between right and wrong. Scoville desired to note the exception. Guiteau here broke in excitedly: "I want this understood here that I will put a stop to all this foolish nonsense. I acted from inspiration."

Judge Cox: Well that will do, prisoner, you have said that many times and you must not interrupt the court again.

Gorham took the stand. A discussion of the counsel upon the form of questions took place in which Guiteau insisted in taking a part and talking to Scoville he said: "You are getting a little mixed yourself on this subject and I think your line of defense altogether too narrow."

Gorham was told to step down when Guiteau shouted out, "Come back here, Gorham, I want to ask you a few questions. I want you to state whether you did not write and publish, last April, May and June a great many bitter articles denouncing President Garfield for wrecking the republican party."

Judge Cox—You can produce the files, Mr. Prisoner, but you cannot compel the witness to state what the files contain.

Guiteau—Very well, Mr. Gorham, I shall have you on the stand to show how you people denounced the president for disrupting the republican party. Guiteau at Scoville's suggestion then read a chapter from his book, Truth, which set forth the trial and judging of St. Paul, deliberately and explaining as he read. That's my case exactly. Said Guiteau. That's just the way he tried to preach the gospel.

Shortly afterward the prisoner became involved in an angry altercation with Scoville in which he became very violent and denounced him as no politician and no lawyer. "You insinuate yourself upon the defense just because you happen to be my brother-in-law."

Judge Porter undertook to address the court when Guiteau shouted: "Now you just keep quiet Mr. Judge Porter, you are too talkative this morning, and Scoville take all together to get a view of this case."

Scoville continuing, said he had made every effort to secure the president's attendance but without success. It was absolutely essential to have his testimony. After some discussion the prosecution agreed to allow Scoville to prepare interrogatories to be submitted to the president and to allow his evidence in this form to be put in [illegible].

Scoville said with this exception the defense had concluded.

Guiteau replied excitedly: I want that understood, Judge.

Judge Cox: I fail to see the necessity for summoning the witness you have named and shall therefore refuse the order, Mr. Prisoner.

Guiteau: Then I note an exception. Reporter put that down.

Scoville then put before Guiteau's book Truth, which had been put in evidence but not yet read to the jury.

Guiteau: Scoville you are like a school boy, you don't put any spirit into it. Let me read. Guiteau then began reading. He apologized to the audience by saying: "Ladies and gentlemen I have not had my practice for so long that my voice may be a little husky but will do the best I can and hope you will give your attention as you will find some interesting reading." Confusion ensued in the rear of the court room which greatly annoyed Guiteau and he appealed to Judge Cox saying: "I must have order in this room or I cannot be heard." And then, turning partly around to the audience, said: "If any one wants to go out let them go out now; but you must keep order." Thirty minutes were occupied in reading when the hour for recess arrived.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to reading the entire book, and after some discussion, it was arranged that Scoville should mark such passages as he intended to work upon in touch in his argument, and submit the book to the prosecution. Scoville announced the close of the defense and at the request of Colonel Corkhill the court adjourned until tomorrow when the prosecution will introduce their evidence.

A Signal Evidence of Health

Is a regularly recurring action of the bowels. When the [illegible] if this function are united [illegible] put an active circulation [illegible] which seeks the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters [illegible] [illegible] for rheumatism, debility and kidney troubles it is [illegible]

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[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue and authority of an execution issued out of the [illegible] court within and for the county of El Paso state of Colorado, dated the twenty third day of November, A. D. 1881, in favor of [illegible] plaintiff and against [illegible] defendant and to me directed [illegible] [illegible] and fifty-five cents ($[illegible]) costs. I have levied upon and seized all the right, title, claim interest estate and property of the above named defendant, [illegible] in and to the following described real estate situate in the city of Colorado Springs county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to wit: [illegible] in block number [illegible] hundred and eleven (111), and all improvements thereon, which I will on Saturday the seventeenth day of December A. D. 1881 between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and the setting of the sun of the same day at the front door of the court house that being the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Lucius Moreley of, in and to the above described property to satisfy said execution and costs.

Dated, this 23d day of November, A. D. 1881.
WALT. A. SMITH, Sheriff.
By J. C. [illegible], Under Sheriff.

F. G. ROWE
Real Estate

MONEY TO LOAN

On good real estate security

In Sums of from $100 to $10,0[00]

From a large list of

Residence and Building L[ots]

In all Parts of the City

And in such variety as to suit all, I [invite] special attention to the following property

FOR SALE

Very choice corner lot in the best part of Weber st., with two houses now renting [for] $70 per month. Fine shade tree, good [illegible] etc. $6,000

Very pretty cottage on North Tejon [be]tween Kiowa and Bijou streets, [illegible] rooms, [closets] etc. water in house and yard. A pl[easant] and place and will undoubtedly soon be [a busi]ness property. $4,500

Choice business property on Pikes P[eak] ave. Pays good interest.

50x190 on North Weber st. $[illegible]

10 acre tract in northeast part of city. [It] is an excellent tract to allot as there are [al]ready buildings in each direction from [the] street and the city is constantly growing [that] way.

First class business house on Tejon st. w[hich] yields splendid interest. $7,000

100x150 on Cascade [illegible]

Small house of 2 rooms on corner 18th [illegible] 190 on N. Weber st. $1,150

Small building, in good business portion [of] North Tejon street with two years lease [of] ground for $400

Triangular corner in good location. $[illegible] One half interest [illegible] $200

50x190 on west side of N. Weber st. $[illegible]

Story and half house on west side Weber just north of Bijou st., lot 50x190 house [of] rooms, porch etc., in one of the most des[ir]able neighborhoods in the city, $3,000

Fine new house of modern style well [built] in every particular, 4 rooms, bay window. Lot 50x190, 2 blocks from Pikes Peak [ave]. Very neat place $1,050

Good new house of 4 large, furnished rooms, parlor and bed room connected by slid[ing] door. $[illegible] worth of furniture, fine [illegible] and water, fine garden, small fruits, etc. [Fen]ced. Price $2,000, one half down [bal]ance on time.

Well established business on Tejon st. near Pikes Peak avenue which is paying [good] per cent on the investment. This property [is] sold to close an estate. A rare opportunity for the right party.

2 lots on Cascade Avenue near the new [hotel] site $2,000

Well furnished house of 8 rooms on one of the best streets in the city.

4 room house on Huerfano street near W[ah]satch ave. Nice property.

Story and half house, 5 rooms on S. Nev[ada] ave. $[illegible]

Very pretty cottage house on South Nev[ada] ave., 4 rooms nicely finished in native wo[od], double parlors bay window. $1,700

House of 4 rooms on west side Nevada [ave.] near Huerfano. It rents for $20 per month. Price $1,600

Very pleasant, cheerful home with [large] lawn on Wahsatch ave. south of Cucharras, barn, etc. $1,300

Two story house, beautiful lawn abundance of shade trees, etc., on Wahsatch ave. [just] north of Pikes Peak ave., $4,000

80 acres very fine coal land, one and [one] half miles of Crested Butte. This is one of the most valuable coal properties in the vicinity of Crested Butte. Five veins of coal from 3 to 10 feet thick, crop out on the hill just above the main line of the D. & R. G. R. R. now being built along the valley front of these veins, making them easy of access and in close proximity to the market [of] the mining regions.

Cottage house on North Tejon st. near New England Kitchen, lot 25x190. [It is] well adapted for the use of two small families. Unfinished house on the alley rents for $[illegible] per month, house on the Tejon st. front for $40. Price $3,100. Business is grow[ing] rapidly towards this property.

Small new house of two rooms on South Cascade avenue, $600

The well known Underwood ranch on Canon City road 15 miles from city, 420 acres deeded land, 900 acres under good w[ire] fence, good house, barn, milk house, [illegible] harness, wagons, stoves, chairs, crockery, etc. Excellent location for boarding or a hotel. Fine shade trees and a delightful location. This property is offered at a great bargain to close an estate. $1,200

Two-story house on Wahsatch avenue, with ample grounds, nice lawn, fruit and shade trees on a corner lot 100x190, $4,000. [illegible] place for the money.

3 good lots on Corona street, $100 each.

50 acres of good land, well fenced, one fourth of a mile south of Colorado C[ity]. $1,400

50x190 on north side, Pikes Peak avenue, $[illegible]

Cottage on Cucharras street, 5 rooms, 10 f[oot] ceilings, barn, lawn, shade trees, etc. $1,[illegible]

One of the best business properties on [Te]jon street can be bought at once to pay a [good] interest on the investment.

Fine property on Cucharras street, fac[ing] south with 3 good new houses of 5 rooms each. Rents to pay good interest, or will s[ell] each house and lot separately at very cl[ose] figures. Nice cozy residences.

New house of 4 rooms on West side No[rth] Nevada avenue. Lot 50x190, $1,200

200 feet front on the corner of Dale str[eet,] house of 4 rooms. $1,000

Nice 50 foot lot well out on North Nev[ada] ave. $200

Fine grounds, with nice residence, on C[as]cade avenue.

Brick house of 3 rooms, built in the best manner, lot 50x190 with new fence, $650, [or] will sell 100 feet with the house for $900.

Ten and also [illegible] acres good garden land [in] city limits at $100 per acre.

Nice residence and beautiful ground in the heart of the city, $3,300

One of the best ranches near Fountain. Choice hay and garden land. $2,500

FOR RENT.

Cottage with 3 well furnished rooms, $[illegible] per month.

3 rooms lately occupied as offices by [illegible] Coombs on corner Tejon and Kiowa stre[ets]. Good business corner.

Cottage house with 4 rooms, furnished, $[illegible] per month.

Furnished house on Willamette ave. $[illegible] per month.

WANTED—Houses to rent, both furnished and unfurnished, a great demand for them.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money are cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE, Tejon street, opposite Ope[ra] House.

[illegible]

AGAIN AT HIS

OLD STAND

BEST BREAD,
BEST CAKES,
BEST PIES

Most everything

Dont Forget, Call and Try Th[em]

W. Bush & Co

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7 1881

PROSPECTUS

OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

The WEEKLY GAZETTE was [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] county. It still [illegible] showing that it still maintains its popularity. During the coming year the [illegible] GAZETTE will [illegible] capacity [illegible] improved. Arrangements have been made for obtaining regular correspondents from every section of the county so that our county news may be fuller and more complete. The GAZETTE now publishes more matter than any other weekly paper in the state. It contains the latest telegraphic news [illegible] mining camps, discussions of the leading topics of the day, carefully selected [illegible] state news together with such other matter as will make our news, political, literary and local departments full and complete.

The GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county and our merchants will do well to remember this.

CLUBBING RATES

As many of our subscribers are taking papers and magazines in the East, we have arranged to give them the advantage of clubbing rates with the prominent periodicals of the country. It will be noticed that the price of these periodicals with the WEEKLY GAZETTE is but little more than the [illegible] alone. [illegible] the GAZETTE [illegible] Eastern price [illegible] It will be as good as a weekly [illegible] The rates [illegible] will be as follows:

		Regular Price
With Harper's Weekly	$4 75	$6 00
Magazine	4 70	6 00
Bazar	[illegible]	6 00
Young People	[illegible]	3 50
Scribner's Magazine	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas	4 00	[illegible]
Lippincott's Magazine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scientific American	4 00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly Scientific [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly Springfield Republican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly New York Graphic	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily New York Graphic	10 50	14 00
American Agriculturist	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magazine of American History	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youth's Companion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily New York Times	[illegible]	12 00
Semi-Weekly N. Y. Times	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly New York Times	[illegible]	[illegible]
Independent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily Chicago Tribune	10 50	[illegible]
Weekly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily Philadelphia Times	6 50	[illegible]
Sunday Philadelphia Times	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly Philadelphia Times	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily New York World	[illegible]	12 00
Weekly New York World	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily New York Tribune	11 50	[illegible]
Semi-Weekly N. Y. Tribune	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly N. Y. Tribune	2 50	[illegible]
Scientific Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily N. Y. Evening Post	9 00	11 00
Semi-Weekly N. Y. Eve. Post	4 10	[illegible]
Nation	4 10	5 00

For further information address

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Colorado Springs, Colo

How Edwin Arnold Became a Journalist

Joseph Hatton in Harper's Magazine

One summer day, some 20 years ago a young author and his wife were enjoying a fish excursion on the River Dart. A friend had sent them a copy of the Athenaeum containing a review of the husband's first translation from the Indian classics. Turning over the pages of the critical journal the author's eye fell upon an advertisement which announced that a leader writer was required for a new daily newspaper. The character of the journalistic enterprise was hinted at, and the political principles of the services of the gentleman who was wanted were clearly defined. "That is the very position I should like," said the young Anglo-Indian to his wife, "the idea is new, the cheap press is a splendid and important experiment the object one with which I heartily sympathize. I think I will write about it." And so the young couple sauntered home amid scenes of sunshine utterly in contrast with the surroundings of the Fleet street printing office. He was no inexperienced scholar or mere seeker after employment the young author who had accidentally stumbled upon his destiny on that summer day by the sea. Educated at the King's school, Rochester and at King's College, London he had won a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on "The Feast of Belshazzar," and in the year following he was selected to address the late Earl of Derby on his installation as chancellor of the University. He graduated in honors in 1854. On quitting college he was elected second master of King Edward VI's school, a famous midland counties educational institution at Birmingham. He resigned this position for the appointment of principal of the Sanskrit college at Poona, in the Bombay presidency, with a Fellowship of the University of Bombay, which offices he still held when the words "Editor Wanted," attracted his attention in the Athenaeum. He was taking a vacation in his native country. In 1861 the young Sanskrit principal bade farewell to Poona. He had accepted the appointment on the editorial staff which he and his wife had discussed in a vague kind of way that very year off Dartmouth. The paper in question was the Daily Telegraph the volunteer for journalistic work was Mr Edwin Arnold, perhaps the most unselfish enthusiast that ever attached himself to politics and the press. Although in many respects Oriental in his tastes, Edwin Arnold may be regarded as a typical Englishman. He has never allowed his literary labors to overcome his love of outdoor life. A master of field sports, he has a thorough knowledge of horses, dogs and guns, and is particularly fond of yachting. Few men living have a more thorough acquaintance with Indian affairs. The first editorial he ever wrote in the Telegraph was on the British Empire in the east. Since that time he has written upward of 6 000 leading articles. During the two years and a half of the eastern question, which is stained with the blood of the great war between Russia and Turkey, Mr Arnold wrote between 400 and 500 consecutive articles—leaders—that were looked for with interest and anxiety by all classes of the people, the more so that the Telegraph found itself at variance on foreign politics with the party it had hitherto supported decisively, and in favor of the maintenance of British prestige and power in the east.

OMAHA & DENVER SHORT LINE.

Its Convenience to Colorado Business Men.

Commencing Sunday, November 6, 1881, the Union Pacific company will run a fast Omaha express through between Denver and Omaha daily, over the recently constructed Julesburg cut-off.

Leaving Denver (breakfast)	8 00 a m
Arrive at Sterling (dinner)	1 20 p m
Arrive at North Platte	7 30 p m
Arrive at Omaha	[illegible]
Arrive at Council Bluffs (breakfast)	6 00 a m
Arrive at Chicago (Chicago time)	6 30 a m.

Time, Denver to Omaha, twenty three and one half hours, time, Denver to Chicago, forty-six hours.

This new route is 180 miles shorter than any rival, six hours the quickest to Omaha, seven to fifteen hours the quickest to Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, and it runs the finest trains ever built—constructed by the Pullman company expressly for this line. They embody every feature of safety, convenience and luxury yet attained in railway equipment. It is the only through line possessing a water grade across the plains (averaging less than ten feet to the mile). It is the most picturesque route, has the best dining stations the heaviest steel rails, best iron bridges and most careful ballasting.

Passengers from Leadville, Gunnison, San Juan and all points in southern Colorado make close connection in the Union depot, Denver, and arrive in Chicago and all eastern cities soon to have a full day for business on the day of arrival, practically saving from twelve to twenty-four hours, and avoiding all night changes.

Meantime the old Kansas Pacific route, now Kansas division Union Pacific railway to Kansas City and all points east and southeast, and the Pioneer Union Pacific route from Denver via Cheyenne, to Omaha and the east and northeast, maintain their usual standard of excellence. Tickets via Cheyenne are good over the new route, or vice versa. 1-23-tf

MINE CONTRACTOR

The undersigned is prepared to open mines, make estimates, examine [illegible] and report upon [illegible] Mining a specialty. [illegible] Address P. H. [illegible], Colorado. 8-30-tf

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between A. E. Mock and S. C. Abley under the firm name of Mock & Abley has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Abley retires from the firm and Mr. Mock will carry on the business as heretofore. He will assume all debts and collect all bills due said firm.

A. E. MOCK,
S. C. ABLEY

Colorado Springs, December 1st, 1881.

I hereby give notice that all bills due the firm of Mock & Abley must be paid to me.
m 7 6 A. E. MOCK

Weston & Trost,
ARCHITECTS,
Pueblo and Colorado Springs

[illegible] Opera House block, Tejon St. Colorado Springs

S. F. SESSIONS

Contractor & Builder,

SHOP—[illegible]

DO

Send for our New Illustrated Price List No. 30 for Fall and Winter of 1881. **Free** to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago Ill.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO COLO.
November 30 1881

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and clerk of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, [illegible] Henry A. Curtis, D. S. No. [illegible] for the [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. H. Beam, I. N. Nickell [illegible] and Samuel Thompson of El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK T. BLUNT Register

Notice for Publication

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO COLO
November 10 1881

Notice is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and that said proof will be made before the judge and probate clerk of El Paso county, at the county seat, on Saturday, December 10th, 1881, viz:

James O. Phillips, homestead entry No. [illegible] [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: D. G. Flinders, D. M. H. [illegible] James Hamilton all of Bijou Basin, El Paso county, Colorado.

Elizabeth M. McIntosh, homestead entry No. [illegible] [illegible] She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: F. L. [illegible], J. M. Dorr, M. Fuller and W. G. Hopkins all of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

George Newborough, D. S. No. [illegible] He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: H. McShane, George [illegible], R. F. Roberts and R. Scott Watkins all of Monument, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK T. BLUNT Register

NEW GOODS

CONSISTING OF

Silk, Wool and Worsted
DRESS GOODS.

Ladies', Children's and Gents'

UNDERWEAR,

FLANNELS,
WATERPROOFS,
CASSIMERES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, and
NOTIONS

We will guarantee to sell everything in our large and superior stock cheaper than the cheapest. Look at our

XX Flannels at 20 Cents a Yard.

Also cashmeres in all colors 40 inches wide for 50 cents. Ladies and children's cloaks, ulsters and dolmans. Carpets, oil cloths and mattings. A large variety of remnants always on our remnant counter.

GIDDINGS & STILLMAN.

G. S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Sidebar, End-spring, Open or Top

[illegible]

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c

Tejon street.

Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
At the Gazette Office.

Vano, Calvert & Co's Paints on Hand

GILES CRISSEY,

DEALER IN
CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper, Etc

Office and Yard North Tejon street, corner Bijou, Colorado Springs.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for [illegible]

W. F. ELLIS Jr., C. E.

Architect & Landscape Gardener.

OVER FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Colorado Springs, Colo. Having had many years experience in both public and private works in the east, we think we can guarantee satisfaction in all cases. 12-tf

JOHN CAMPBELL

Successor to [illegible] & Campbell

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite post office, rooms 2 and 3 Stratton's block. m 10-tf

Dr. Chas. E. Edwards

DENTIST

OFFICE OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE. Appointments can be made by telephone. [illegible]

DR. S. DAVIS

OFFICE IN IRWIN'S BUILDING. d 16 tf

TRADE DIRECTORY.

All cards under this head consist of announcements of particular branches of trade and industry. Any other matter in them will be charged for at our card rates.

MEAT MARKETS.

NORTH END MARKET on Tejon, stand known [illegible] Mock & Abley, Proprietors, who sell the best meats in the choicest market of all kinds fresh and salt. Butter and eggs. We make a specialty of fresh oysters, fish, game, etc. Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention. 1-tf

PECK, FARRAR & CO. Pike's Peak Market, Pike's Peak avenue. Wholesale and retail dealers in fresh meat, mutton, pork, poultry and eggs. Fresh fish a specialty. Highest price paid for hides and pelts. [illegible]

CONFECTIONERY

[illegible]

FIRST

National Bank,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Capital, - - - *$50 000*
Surplus, - - - *10 000.*

IRVING HOWBERT, President
J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier
A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange. Will [illegible] general banking business. [illegible]

THE

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

An Illustrated Weekly--16 Pages.

SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol III Commences November 1, 81.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

The YOUNG PEOPLE has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive as well as more wholesome.—[Boston Journal.

For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—[Pittsburg Gazette.

Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for not only by the children but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—[Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.

A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—[Hartford Daily Times.

Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—[Springfield Union.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Per year, postage prepaid, - - $1.50.

Single numbers four cents each.

The bound volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price $3.00, postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 35 cents; postage 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order or draft to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier
B. F. CROWELL, Vice President A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Colorado Springs

CAPITAL - - $50 000

DIRECTORS—IRVING HOWBERT, B. F. CROWELL, JAS. M. SIGAFUS, J. F. HUMPHREY, J. R. WHEELER

New York Correspondent, Chemical National Bank. Collections Solicited.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished room—large, pleasant sunny room, windows looking south and west. Corner Tejon and Kiowa sts. m 3-tf

FOR RENT—The store room occupied by C. H. Marsh. Enquire of Pixley & Webster. m-2-tf

FOR RENT—Office No. 5 in the Opera House block. Apply to First National bank. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,000 head aged ewes, well graded and 500 head mutton wethers. Merriam & Co., ranch, Steele & Park Sanborn, Colo. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Old papers, for wrapping purposes. Special rates on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

FOR SALE—A few shares in two prospecting companies. Skillful prospectors in field. Address box 456, P. O. [illegible]

WANTED

WANTED—A competent nurse to take charge of one infant. Apply to Mrs Charles Elwell, Weber street, north of Pike's Peak avenue. m-6-tf

WANTED—A few good men to work in the woods at Manitou park. Apply to R. A. Fessenden, side track, Manitou. m-6-4

WANTED—To purchase one thousand good ewes. Address stating terms, John L. Mitch, Cañon, Col. [illegible]

WANTED—A DAILY GAZETTE of April 12, 1881. We will pay fifty cents for it at this office. [illegible]

WANTED—Purchasers for old papers. Special rates given on large lots. Apply at this office. tf

LOST

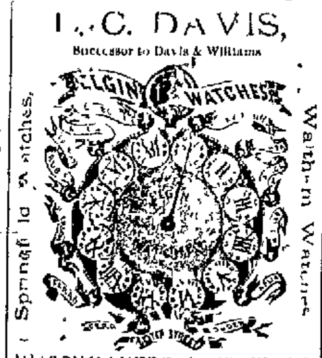
LOST—On Monday morning, the 5th inst an overcoat containing valuable papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving same at Sutton's clothing store. [illegible]

LOST OR STOLEN—Between this city and Elbert one a package containing household linen. Also a carpet. Any information left at this office that will secure their return will be liberally paid for. [illegible]

DR. ELIZA STILLMAN, who has letters from President Garfield, Dom Pedro, Horace Greeley, and others attesting her medical skill and miraculous healing power, and who has testimonials from prominent residents of Manitou and Colorado Springs, has returned to Chicago. Her sure Dyspepsia cure and her Family Medicines can be sent by mail. Circulars free. Circular, giving full particulars, Dr. E. F. Stillman, 531 Wabash avenue, Chicago. [illegible]

I. C. DAVIS,

Successor to Davis & Williams



WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS

Pike's Peak ave. two doors east of Tejon street, Colorado Springs. [illegible]

WANTED!

Large Clean

RAGS

AT

THIS OFFICE.

OLD PAPERS!

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office.

Winter has now come [illegible] [illegible] the best [illegible]

D. J. Martin

Has just opened a fine line of

Ladies' and Children's

CLOAKS

DOLMANS,

AND

UNDERWEAR

A full line of the best makes of

CORSETS

In Colored and White.

A good assortment of Ladies' and children's Wool Hose, Felt and Satin Skirts, Gloves, Laces, Silk Plush and Velvets, all of the best quality and Shawls, all of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

Will be Glad to Show Them.

D. J. MARTIN.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the telegraphic dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical discussions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising cattle, poultry, grains, trees, vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME

giving receipts for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The home department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, crops, merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, literary, musical, dramatic, personal and sea notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for one dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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Broadway and Ann St., New York

wm-3-4*

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Painters' Materials and Oils,

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Painting, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining.

f-10-tf

THE

Wilson Coal

Banks are now delivering coal in the city at

FIVE DOLLARS PER TON

Or at the banks at two dollars and fifty cents per ton. Orders left with Tho's. Hughes or Terry & Wilson will receive prompt attention.

1-27 1m* WILSON BROTHERS.

THE

Gazette Bindery

IS NOW

FULLY ESTABLISHED

AND ITS FACILITIES FOR DOING

WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ARE

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

IN THE

STATE OF COLORADO

BLANK BOOKS

Of Any Style or Description

Ruled and Bound,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses

Especial Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

It is under the management of a

COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

[illegible]

IN THE

New Postoffice Block

SOUTH TEJON STREET,

you will find

SMITH & M'CREERY

With a well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES

m 1 tf

BON TON
RESTAURANT!

Mrs. M. A. Snyder desires to announce that she has bought the Bon Ton Restaurant which she

WILL OPEN

Sunday, December 4th.

At Dinner

Special efforts will be made to please the different tastes of the boarders, and especial attention will be given to hygienic diet for invalids. m 1 1m

COLORADO COLLEGE

Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

All Work Guaranteed Correct

Office at Howbert's book store where terms can be had on application. [illegible]

AUX & SMITH.
NEW LIVERY.

FIRST CLASS

Saddle and Driving Horses

For Ladies and Gentlemen

Also the best attention given to boarding horses and as cheap as the cheapest at our new stable in the north part of town on the

Corner of Nevada Ave. and St. Vrain St.

Orders may be given by telephone.
R 10-tf AUX & SMITH

CHOICE

COLORADO RAMS

FOR SALE.

Having purchased seventy head of eastern rams, I will sell or trade the Colorado raised rams that I had reserved for my own use.

FRANK G. WILLARD.

Running Creek, Elbert Co., Colorado.

dwl-8-5w*

HOTELS.

THE

CLIFF HOUSE

—AT—

Manitou Springs

Is open for the winter. First-class accommodations at reasonable rates.
k 11 tf E. E. NICHOLS, Proprietor

J. H. EOFF E. P. HOWBERT

EOFF & HOWBERT,

Wholesale and Retail

Booksellers

—AND—

Stationers

Fancy Goods.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &C.

Mr. Charles T. Jefferay will be found with us at the old stand of Tribe & Jefferay, next to El Paso bank. m-2-1m

"VERITAS AD FINEM."

COME FROM THE MOUNTAINS AND THE VALLEYS,
THE TOWNS AND THE RANCHES
THE PLAINS AND THE DIVIDE
THE CITY AND THE COUNTRY

If you want any kind of

Staple or Fancy

DRY GOODS OR NOTIONS

COME TO THE

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.

For Moderate Prices, Careful Attention, Politeness, Fair Dealing, No Misrepresentations.

We wish to call special attention to our very large stock of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Coats, Dolmans, Ulsters,

Which we offer at much below usual prices

FROM $4 TO $35.

Any one needing these goods will we believe find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Look and you will be pleased we think, and if you are pleased you will buy. Come to the

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

When you want anything in the dry goods line. Respectfully

FERRIS & JONES,

One door east of Tejon street, Pike's Peak avenue

dwa1 1y "Veritas ad Finem"

50,000

FEET OF

LEAD AND IRON PIPE

AND A FULL LINE OF

PLUMBING GOODS

On Hand and Bought before the Recent Rise in Price

As manufacturers of lead and iron pipe, brass and nickel plated goods and all kinds of plumbing material have recently advanced their prices from 25 to 40 per cent, but as I have a very large stock of the above goods bought at the very lowest cash prices before the rise, I propose to give my patrons the benefit of it. All who are in want of

Gas and Water Pipo

AT A LOW PRICE.

Will do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere. I have also a large stock of

GAS FIXTURES AND CHANDELIERS

Which I will sell lower than they can be bought east.

AGENCY FOR

Cambria Fire Brick Co's Sewer and Drain Pipe.

Lately authorized by the city to tap the water mains, employing only first class workmen, I can do

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting

Promptly and in a superior manner

J. L. MARSTON,

No. 56 Pike's Peak Avenue.

NEW PLUMBING FIRM

HUMPHREY & [illegible]

Are now open for business on the CORNER OF TEJON AND KIOWA STREETS, opposite the North End Meat Market. They propose keeping on hand a full and complete plumbers stock consisting of

Gas Fixtures, Iron and Lead Pipe, Rubber Hose, Water Closets, Bath Tubs Etc.

Especial Attention will be Given to Gas and Steam Fitting

We have secured the services of a competent plumber and a professional gas fitter and will guarantee to do good and cheap work. [illegible]

B. R. OSTRANDER,

—DEALER IN—

LUMBER

AND

Building Material of All Kinds,

INCLUDING

BUILDING PAPER, CEMENT, HAIR,

Paints, Glass, &c., &c

Nevava Avenue, South of Huerfano Street.
b 2 tf

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

KID GLOVES!

COMMENCING

November 25th,

Foster Imperial,	**3 hooks,**		**$1.00**
"	"	5 "	1.50
"	"	7 "	1.75

These are acknowledged by all to be the best in market and at the above prices to be the cheapest.

We are also closing out our full line of Ladies' Furs, at greatly reduced prices.

Giddings & Stillman.

1-24-tf

GEORGE CANT & CO'

House Sign and Fine Decorative Painters

Have removed from their old stand to 49 Pike's Peak avenue, east of Tejon street.

Graining, Glazing, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

All our work is warranted first-class.

W. T. [illegible] & [illegible]

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And Dealers in

CANON CITY COAL

Office at Coal Yard, near freight depot. [illegible] books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes [illegible] Dunkee & Lee.

Denver & Rio Grande

RAILWAY

Nearly 1 000 Miles in Operation

The Great Quick Line for the [illegible]

Business and Pleasure Travel.

IN COLORADO

The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest Scenery in nature's [illegible]

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas, Veta Pass, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, Gunnison, El Moro, Antonito, Espanola and Durango.

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, Salida, Buena Vista, Cuchara [illegible]

The connection at [illegible] affords the shortest, quickest [illegible] over the best roads, to [illegible] Lake City, Ruby Camp [illegible] and all points in the [illegible]

[illegible]

NORTH, EAST [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DAILY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7 1881.

TIME TABLE

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

Leave Colo Springs	Arrive Colo Springs
10 00 a m	9 30 a m
11 10 a m	11 05 a m
4 20 p m	4 20 p m
6 10 p m	5 30 p m

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

Trains going South	Trains going North
No 1 arrives 11 45 a m	No 2 arrives 4 10 p m
No 1 leaves 11 50 a m	No 2 leaves 4 15 p m
No 1 arrives 11 10 p m	No 4 arrives 4 05 a m
No 3 leaves 11 20 p m	No 4 leaves 4 10 a m
No 5 arrives 7 05 p m	No 6 arrives 8 25 a m
No 5 leaves 7 10 p m	No 6 leaves 8 30 a m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East at the depot Parties can select their own route

Trains now running through to Leadville Pullman palace sle[illegible] [illegible] night trains [illegible] chair cars on day trains [illegible] daylight trains through the [illegible] Gorge in the Grand Canyon

For full information call on or address
J M ELLISON, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES

Administrators notices four times	$5 00
Executors	4 00
Final Settlement	4 00
All other notices of the same kind,	5 00
Additional insertions at same rate each time	1 00
Land notices, one party only	5 50
Land notices, for each party after first in same notice	1 50
Trustees and Sheriff's Sales	8 00

B W STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette
ABE ROBERTS,
Proprietor of Mountaineer

Mr J W Adams is in the city for a few days

Mr F A Weston returned from Topeka Monday night

Messrs Wilbur & Newton have received from New York two handsome cutters

The remainder of the debt on St Andrew's chapel Manitou was all paid off yesterday.

Mr Charley Weatherby, of Weatherby Bros returned from the east yesterday morning

A kicking horse created somewhat of a commotion on Pike's Peak avenue yesterday afternoon

Salsbury's Troubadours will give a Christmas matinee in the opera house here on the afternoon of December 25th

Mr Daniel Moody, of Colorado City, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mails between this city and Manitou.

Dr William Herrick of Ganetsville, Ohio, is visiting in the city —He is a former friend of Chief Pixley s and will be his guest while here

Mr and Mrs M C Wilbur will start in a few days for Omaha, Nebraska, where they will spend the holidays visiting friends.

Col J H Bacon left for eastern Kansas on the [illegible] express yesterday morning, expecting to remain absent about ten days

It has been suggested by some enterprising citizens that our city aldermen be paid salaries in order to provide them with show money

Messrs Hammond & Richards of this city, have been awarded the contract of putting up ice for the Denver and Rio Grande company at Denver, Divide and Pueblo

Sullivan's Mirror of Ireland and Comedy company will be here between the 19th and 24th of December It will be remembered that this company was here last January

Mrs Hancock, the matron of the Home for Orphan Children returned yesterday morning from the northern part of the state, where she has been in the interest of the institution which she represents

We understand that Mrs Thomas has recovered the articles stolen from her house some few days ago How and of whom she procured them is not known It is certain that no arrests were made.

Track layers were yesterday engaged in laying the third rail through the yards at the depot. It is expected that the entire line will be completed and broad guage cars running through this city by the 20th inst.

A traveler at the depot yesterday got the idea that in going to Pueblo he went north instead of south, and he did not learn to the contrary until the train had started The conductor kindly held the train and gave him time to get his baggage off

As will be seen by a notice in another column the firm of Mook & Abbey has been dissolved, the latter withdrawing from the firm to engage in other business Mr Mook will carry on the business and will be pleased to wait on all old customers

Miss Bertha Smith, a young Colorado Springs artist, is now engaged in painting Christmas cards, and some of them are offered for sale at Ainsworth Brown's Miss Smith, although but fifteen years of age, is displaying remarkable ability and is destined to make her mark as an artist.

Alderman Wilson writes us that he expects to return to Colorado Springs about the first of January He says the weather in New York is quite mild, and his health is much better than when he left here He says in his letter "I have conversed with many here who believe Prof Procter to be a visionary schemer and they assert that he will not dare to let his suit against Dr Sutton come to a trial I have investigated the Hanson Smelting works here, they claim to be able to work any kind of ore at less than $10 per ton

Mr James M Wilson one of the old and trusted employees of the Denver and Rio Grande Express company, was married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Episcopal church to Miss Pauline Heder The ceremony was performed by the Rev G T Le Boutillier, rector of the church A large number of the friends of the contracting parties were in attendance, the employees of the express office and stationers department being present. The bride and groom left on the afternoon train for Denver where they will spend a few days.

Another good audience greeted the Wallace Sisters combination at the opera house last evening We are compelled to say that "Minnie's Luck," as a drama has not the attractive qualities that can be attributed to "Jacquette," which was rendered on the opening night, although the company tries [illegible] well in producing it to the best [illegible] As our columns are somewhat [illegible] with the president's [illegible] we are [illegible] to give the play more than a passing [illegible] Suffice [illegible] Wallace Sisters [illegible]

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the small one story building, occupied as a grocery store by Smith & King, on the corner of Tejon and Cucharas streets The fire had gained considerable headway before the alarm was given, and by the time the fire companies got there the entire interior of the building was in flames Owing to the bursting of the hose of both the Jackson and France companies, some time was lost in getting water on the burning building

By this time the building was entirely enveloped in flames, and but little could be done towards saving either the stock or the building The building was owned by Mr J H Coates, of Philadelphia, and was insured in Captain Benedict's agency for $400 Smith & King lose about $400, and have no insurance No one was in the building at the time the fire broke out, and it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary

A musical entertainment in which all of our leading musicians will take part, will be given in the Baptist church to-morrow night The programme as arranged will be an interesting one and the entertainment in every respect one worthy of patronage To-morrow morning we will publish the programme in full, together with the names of those who will participate

Professor Strieby will begin his lectures on chemistry on Wednesday, December 7th The lectures will be given in the college chapel on Wednesdays and Thursdays at half-past 2 Any person may receive the benefit of the full course upon the payment of a janitor's fee of two dollars

We take pleasure in announcing that Mr L S Richardson, late auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande, has concluded to remain in Colorado Springs and embark in the real estate business

Mr J R Davis, the proprietor of Kenney's restaurant, has fitted up his private dining room and announces that he will provide the table with the best that the market affords

Mr C I Gillingham the South Tejon street photographer, has adopted the new and instantaneous process by which he can take a negative in a second's time

The Wallace Sisters combination left on the late train last evening for Canon City where they play a two nights engagement, and then return to Pueblo

The regular weekly rehearsal of the Colorado Springs musical society will take place at the residence of G H Buckman on Nevada avenue this evening

Mr F I Martin our street commissioner, left for Denver this morning on his way to his old home in Nebraska, where he expects to remain some three weeks

Sheriff Smith took Mathias Lock, the man adjudged insane on Monday, to the insane asylum at Pueblo yesterday morning

Hook and ladder company No 1 will hold its regular meeting to-night, over Sherman's grocery store

MARRIED

WILSON—HEDER—At Grace church Colorado Springs, December 6th 1881 by the Rev G T LeBoutillier Mr James M Wilson to Miss Pauline Heder both of Colorado Springs

BUSINESS LOCALS

Ten cents per line for first insertion five cents per line for each subsequent insertion Advertisements to go in every other day or certain days of the week only ten cents per line for each insertion

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers
No. 2 Pike's Peak Avenue

Stone Jars Jugs and Churns at Smith & McCreery's, South Tejon st.

Fresh oysters always on hand at Cramm & Theding's

C Brown fine tailoring Huerfano street

Diaries for 1882 at Howbert Bros, postoffice block

For pure and fresh drugs, at eastern prices go to Church & Co.'s drug store

Go to Giddings & Stillman and see the bargains they offer in dress goods

NOTICE—Hereafter we will run our close carriage to and from all trains All orders left with us will be promptly attended to Prices same as the omnibus Hundley & Low

Why suffer with your feet when you can have the corns or ingrowing nails removed without pain at Stevens & Johnson's barber shop

SEE THIS!—You are not compelled to take your prescriptions where your physician directs Church & Co will fill them correctly and at eastern prices

For lame back side or chest use Shiloh's porous plaster Price 25 cents P E Robinson, agent.

Oh! did you know that A I Millard has new styles in Upholstered suits and folding rockers for the holidays

All you folks that are fixing up your carpets for winter should lay in a supply of old newspapers. We are selling them very low for a few days

Just received, a large line of Christmas and New Years cards at Howbert Bros next door north of postoffice Call early and get a selection before the best ones are gone

THE BEST RHEUMATIC POWDER, the certain cure for rheumatism Try it and you will find it sure For sale only by V P Massey druggist and pharmacist, Tejon street above the opera house, sole agent in Colorado The great rheumatic remedy, speedy certain safe

WESTERFIELD & [illegible] wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and [illegible]

George E. White a pupil of Julius Eichberg of Boston Conservatory of Music will receive a limited number of scholars for violin instruction Lock box No 770 city

For a good clean shave or a nice hair cut go to Stevens & Johnson's opposite postoffice

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by us on a guarantee It cures consumption F E Robinson agent

Howbert Bros has the largest line of Christmas cards in the city. Don't forget the place next door north of postoffice

Rifles, shotguns revolvers and all kinds of ammunition at Durkee & Co.

Stone jars jugs and churns at Smith & McCreery's, South Tejon st

Mr I C Davis has the finest stock of Jewelry and the most experienced workmen to be found in the state

Barbers, merchants, tailors house keepers Chinamen and everybody having use for old papers can get them at greatly reduced prices by taking large quantities, at this office

Mr J R Davis has fitted up the private dining room at the Kenney Restaurant and announces that he will provide the table with Porterhouse steaks, chickens, and in fact the best the market affords. Tickets for this room will be $7 per week

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having rented the blacksmith shop of David Moore, Platt & Langan would respectfully announce to the public that they can be found at the old stand ready and willing to do all work in their line as good and at as reasonable prices as any other shop in town As I have been in business in this city before, I would respectfully thank past patrons and hope they will continue their patronage [illegible] for [illegible] you and do you good work. O. H. Platt.

PURE JERSEY MILK

—AND—

Excellent Pasturage

Address

BROADMOOR DAIRY

Postoffice box [illegible]

FOR

PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES

—AND—

BREAD,

Of Superior Quality,

GO TO

BUSH & CO.'S BAKERY

Postoffice Block

THE PUZZLE OF 100!

An Easy One for You to D

TRY IT.

By the simple rule of addition [illegible] together and make 100 [illegible] the figures must appear and not more than once [illegible]

1	3	5
3	10	11
4	7	19
6	3	7
8	5	8
9	5	
0	4	

There being more than one way to solve the above puzzle [illegible] the suit that was offered [illegible]

TWO Overcoat

To the first person [illegible] the puzzle [illegible]

D. W. ROBBINS.

Everleth & Taylor,

—Successors to

TRUE & SUTTON

Dealers in

GROCERIES,

FLOUR AND PROVISIONS

Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street Colorado Springs

MILLINERY,

Fancy Goods and Toys,

LARGEST STOCK LOWEST PRICES

[illegible] Embroidery [illegible]

STAMPING DONE TO ORDER

FEATHERS

[illegible] all the stylish [illegible]

The Chicago Store,

OPPOSITE EL PASO COUNTY BANK

WRAPPING PAPERS.

[illegible] a carload of wrapping paper [illegible] the following [illegible]

No. 1 Manilla.

12x18, 10 lb	
15x20	
18x24 19 lb	
20x30	
24x36	
30x40, 50 lb	

K. Manilla.

15x18, 10 lb	20x30 [illegible]
15x20	30x40, 40 lb
18x24 30 lb	30x40 50 lb

Bogus Manilla.

15x20 12 lb	24x36 40 lb
20x30 20 lb	30x40, 60 lb

Cream Manilla.

15x18 [illegible]	20x30 25 lb
15x18, 8 lb	24x36 [illegible]
18x24 [illegible]	30x40, [illegible]

Straw.

19x18	24x36
15x20	24x36
18x24	30x40

Dark Rag.

15x18	24x36
15x20	24x36
20x30	30x40

Bakers' Straw.

18x24 20 lb

Colored Wax.

Assorted colors

Paper Bags.

We have a large stock of satchel bottom bags in the following numbers [illegible] 10 12, 14 16 20 25 35.

These prices will [illegible] very small margin Call and see us before you buy

WEATHERBY BROS.,

Hoods,

Nubias,

Scarfs,

WOOLEN HOSE.

Ladies Gents and Childrens

Winter Underwear

On one lot of those popular

121-2c. STOCKINGS

We are offering good honest bargains right through our store? Don't forget the place

WEATHERBY BROS.,

23 South Tejon Street

Agents for Mme Demorest Patterns.

TOFF BROS'

DAIRY,

CORNER TEJON AND KIOWA STS.

Milk and its products delivered by team to all parts of the city Connection by telephone with all parts of the city and Manitou

---

M. L. DeCOURSEY

REAL

ESTATE

COLUMN.

I HAVE FOR SALE

CHOICE

CITY LOTS, RANCHES,

—AND—

GARDEN TRACTS

AGENT FOR SALE

Of lots in the growing

TOWN OF

CRESTED

BUTTE!

LOTS IN HAYNES ADDITION

Twenty six first-class lots, much larger than the ordinary town lot, located on East Pike's Peak avenue and Kiowa street, on the beautiful slope west of the Deaf Mute Institute These lots are all fenced and have been planted in trees They command a superb view of the mountains and they can be sold cheaper than any other lots so near the business centre of the city A fine chance for investment or to secure a lovely home.

FOR SALE.

A business property renting at $[illegible] per month for $[illegible]

A business property renting at $80 per month for $8 000

A business property renting at $100 per month, for $8 000

Ranch of 160 acres on the road between Monument and Table Rock all fenced raises fine potato crops, splendid springs of water includes three acres of fine timber Only $1 000 A bargain

House of 5 rooms city water Lot 70x100 First class location Only $1050

House of 4 rooms on lot 100x130 water in house $1 000

House of 6 rooms stable for ten horses lot 50x130 all in grass, located on Nevada avenue close to business centre of city A bargain at $4 000

Several splendid corners on North Cascade, Tejon, Nevada and Weber streets

A first class business property at $1,750, yielding a certain income of 18 per cent per annum

House of 5 rooms, pantry, cellar porch, stone foundation well 3 acres of ground, east of city $1,500

Brick house of 6 rooms and pantries, city water, trees, strawberries grapes, currants raspberries and fruit trees, hen house, coal house, carriage house, stable for 10 horses and 4 tons of hay, lot 50x100 Weber below Pike's Peak avenue

House of 6 rooms city water in house and yard, lawn with fountain only two blocks from postoffice A bargain at $2 000

House of 3 rooms, lot 37½x190 feet, fenced, city water Corona, south of Huerfano street. $600

House of 7 rooms porch city water, lot 50 x100, Huerfano near Weber $2 600

A beautiful cottage at Manitou containing four rooms and has a large porch The cottage fronts south and is located on one of the most valuable lots at Manitou This is the property known as the Thurlow cottage. It cost over $2,000 and will be sold for $1 [illegible] cash if at once

FOR RENT.

Lovely cottage of 4 rooms, city water, north west corner Weber and Bijou, $20 per month

Furnished house of 7 rooms, city water all over the house, on Tejon street, one block from postoffice Only $60 per month

Furnished house of 5 rooms city water, stable only four blocks from postoffice Only $25 per month to a careful family

Unfurnished house of 6 rooms, only two blocks from postoffice nice lawn city water, stable, $30 per month From December 1st.

A blacksmith shop centrally located $10 per month

Elegant furnished house of 10 rooms city water hot and cold water bath tub porches, splendid lawn, large lot, on best part of Weber street

Beautiful unfurnished cottage of 3 rooms on best part of Nevada avenue, close to business city water gas in every room, all conveniences

Stable for two horses at $5 per month

The finest cottage at Manitou, built of stone, with nice porches eleven rooms fully furnished, bath room with hot and cold water all over the house To rent from September 10th at $125 per month to good parties

A fine ranch in Manitou Park, with plenty of pasturage, nice spring and creek water House of 7 rooms fully furnished stable for 5 horses To rent for 8 months from July 15th, at $25 per month A splendid chance to secure a pleasant home in this popular resort.

M. L. DeCOURSEY

Real Estate

Colorado for Invalids

By DR. S E SOLLY,

FOR SALE

AT

E P. HOWBERT & CO's

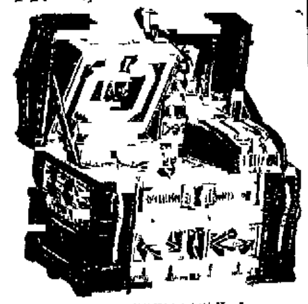
Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

At the Gazette Office.

H. T. O'BRIEN,



Has the LARGEST STOCK of

TRUNKS AND VALISES

In the City Call and examine before purchasing

Repairing Promptly Attended To.

WILLS & HALE

Real Estate Agents.

We have recently accepted the agency of the

ROYAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

Of Liverpool, England

Which has the largest net surplus of any company in the world The stock of this company is now worth $1110 per share [illegible]

We are also agents of the following companies

Boston Underwriters,	Assets	$2,135,000
National, of Hartford,	"	1,612,775
Lion, of London,	"	1,325,858

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

Money to Loan

[illegible] to suit borrowers

Good Real Estate Only Accepted as Security

Special Attention Paid to the Examination of Abstracts of Title and Notarial Work

Rents and Interest Collected Taxes Paid and a General Agency Business Transacted

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

We have for sale a number of

City and Country Properties,

Among which we call attention to the following

A store on the new location of the post office is promising a high rate of interest Also [illegible] in the same locality

A fine corner 100x100 on N Weber $600

Central lot 50x190 on Weber $[illegible]

House of 8 rooms in fine order on Nevada avenue near the college reservation $4 000

A new house of six rooms on Tejon street which is leased for a long term at a profitable rate

A corner lot on Vermijo street, 150 feet front The surroundings and locality are good Price $750

Large house and 150 feet front [illegible] Cimarron and Nevada The house is in good order and has just been [illegible] property is a bargain at $2,000.

Some very desirable lots on Weber and Wahsatch near the land of the North End Improvement [illegible] We can sell [illegible] from $300 to $500 each

Several good renting properties paying a large and steady income on the investment

Several good ranches near town

Lots on Cimarron [illegible] Rio Grande sts from $[illegible] each

A long list of other properties which we should be pleased to show any parties intending of purchasing

FOR RENT

All rooms for rent furnished and unfurnished

BRICK OFFICE TEJON STREET
Opposite Opera House

BARTLETT & MILLS,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN

AND—

Insurance Agents

Have for sale numerous desirable properties improved and unimproved among which notice the following

HOUSES:

1 Large new two story house 9 rooms hydrant outbuildings shade trees Desirable location for boarding house

2 One story brick house 9 rooms corner lot lawn shade trees barn for three horses, all in first rate order $1,850

3 Two story house 7 rooms and all conveniences corner lot on North Nevada $3,000

4 One story house of 5 rooms, large pantry, hydrant corner lot [illegible] in south part of town $900

5 New house of 4 rooms barn hydrant lot 50x150 on Nevada avenue $750

6 House two stories 7 rooms hydrant barn in excellent [illegible] N Nevada ave $1 [illegible]

7 House of 4 rooms, hydrants fruit of various kinds Costilla street $1,100

8 Two-story brick store on Tejon st. One of the best business stands in the city, at a bargain

9 House of 4 rooms hydrant corner lot 100x95 South Weber $800

10 House of 8 rooms in one of the best locations on Nevada avenue two blocks from postoffice hydrant, barn, all in good order Lot 100x190 feet

11 House of 7 rooms with 42 acres of land well improved near town good spring of water [illegible] suburban board ing house

12 House of 5 rooms on South Tejon st lot 100x [illegible] Nice property $1[illegible]

13 Brick house on [illegible] Huerfano [illegible] hydrant stable &c A bargain

14 Brick house of 7 rooms new [illegible] South Wahsatch street $1 200

15 Small house with two acres improved garden lot, at a bargain

16 Two cottages on lot 50x190 on S Wahsatch [illegible] at a bargain

17 House of 3 rooms, lot 50x190, S Wahsatch $475 On easy terms

And numerous others at low prices

LOTS:

Corner lots inside lots, garden lots, ranches &c at prices to suit

No extra charges for making out papers in case of sale

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We represent a line of

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Whose combined assets amount to over $[illegible] Also the

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Whose reserve fund is over $91 000 000.

Houses and rooms for rent.

Money to loan on real estate security

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Office on Tejon st., opposite postoffice

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Opera House Grocery

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RAISINS, NUTS, FIGS.

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JEWELER,

South Tejon Street

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A. SUTTON & CO.'S

CLOTHING STORE,

In the Opera House Block,

The Cheapest Place in the City to Buy Fine

Business Suits, Hats, Caps and Gloves.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR

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Imported Scotch Wool, Cashmere, Scarlet Flannel, and California.

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HOWBERT BROS.,

HOLIDAY GOODS!

OF

Every Description

TWO STORES. TWO STORES.

The one North of the Postoffice devoted exclusively to

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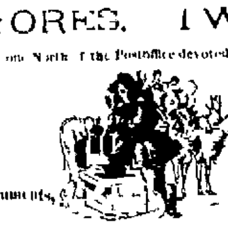
Musical Instruments, Etc., Etc.



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Only Exclusive Store in the City.

In the store south of the postoffice can be found the Largest and Finest display of DOLLS MECHANICAL TIN and WOODEN TOYS, WAGONS, DRUMS, etc., ever opened in the city

Remember, HOWBERT BROS' is the Place to Purchase Christmas Goods and Toys.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY!

We have taken especial pains this fall to make

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OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

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